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INCREASE OF OLD TAXES McKENNA'S BUDGET PROGRAM

Lowest Income Tax Will Be 2s. 3d. in the £, Rising to 5s.

AFTER WAR GAINS

Raises Call on Excess Profits Up to Sixty Per Cent

MANY NEW LINES

Britain Is Getting Yearly £300,000,000 From New War Imposts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The House was full this afternoon on the occasion of the Budget being presented. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Reginald McKenna, began by assuming that the war will last the whole financial year.

The actual expenditure had been £1,559,000,000 and the total financial assistance given to allies and the Dominions £316,000,000. The actual revenue totalled £327,000,000 and the deficit of £1,222,000,000 had been made up by £600,000,000 of war loan; £154,000,000 received from the sale of bonds; £50,000,000 from the Anglo-French loan and the balance from the sale of Treasury bills.

Expenditure must inevitably increase and he estimated the total expenditure for the year at £1,825,000,000, of which £1,150,000,000 was directly for the war and advances to the allies and the Dominions £450,000,000. It was hoped to effect serious economies in military administration.

Gratitude to King

Mr. McKenna expressed loyal gratitude for His Majesty's kingly gift. The Government was awaiting the return of Mr. Asquith, to decide as to the disposal of the gift.

The estimated revenue for the year was £502,000,000. The deficit between revenue and expenditure would be met by borrowing. He proposed to raise the lowest rate of income tax to 2s. 3d. in the pound, rising on earned incomes of £2,500 per annum to 5s. in the pound; unearned incomes to reach the maximum of 5s. at £2,000, but the flat-rate on unearned income deductable at the source to be 5s. in the pound.

The income-tax on the salaries of naval and military officials would remain unchanged. These increases would produce £43,500,000.

New Taxes

A tax on amusements, including theaters, cinemas, horse-racing and and football would produce £5,000,000; there would be a tax on railway tickets, producing £3,000,000; an additional ½d. per lb. on sugar, producing £7,000,000; the duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory would be increased to sixpence per lb., producing £2,000,000; a tax on matches of 4d. per thousand would yield £2,000,000; and on mineral waters of from 4d. to 8d. per gallon would produce £2,000,000; the licences for motor-cars would be doubled or trebled, according to horse-power, yielding £800,000; the excess war-profits tax would be increased to sixty per cent.

Mr. McKenna stated that the taxes on tea and tobacco, at present, would remain unchanged. A second Budget would be necessary in July, when the question of further taxation of these commodities might arise.

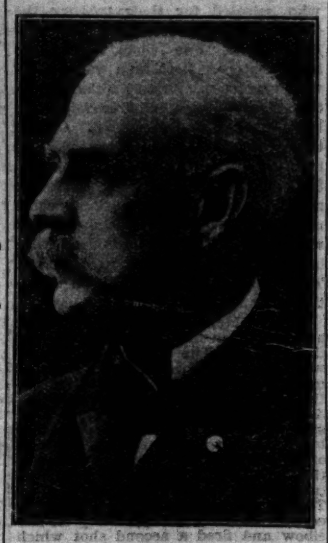
Making Ample Provision

The chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by stating that they were making ample provision for war. When peace came, they would have an ample margin for the remission of taxation.

"We are raising £300,000,000 a year by taxation imposed after the outbreak of war, while Dr. von Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, is announcing a doubtful increase of taxation to the amount of £24,000,000. We can justly claim that we have not been found wanting in civil military courage."

The Budget has been well received and there is no doubt that it will be easily passed. The Labor Members have assured the Government that the working classes are determined to bear their share of the burden in securing victory.

Dr. F.E. Clark Is Well; To Attend Convention



Dr. Francis E. Clark

Founder of Christian Endeavor Society Here; His Wonderful Career

Dr. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union, has notified local C. E. officials that he will be able to attend the convention in Hangchow after all. He has been holding meetings in Japan and Korea.

Dr. Clark was invited to the National Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in Hangchow from April 6 to 10. The delegates were greatly disappointed to learn that Dr. Clark had been taken ill in Korea and it was feared that he would not be able to attend the convention.

These fears were dispelled yesterday when Mr. E. E. Strother, general secretary of the U.C.E. for China, received a wire that Dr. Clark had recovered, and that he was in Peking on his way to Hangchow. He plans to be present for the last three days of the convention.

Dr. Clark's Life Work

Mr. E. E. Strother, general secretary of the Society, recently wrote the following account of Dr. Clark's life work:

Perhaps no other man in the world has travelled so many miles and done so large a work for the world as Dr. Clark. He is the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society and President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Thirty-five years ago Dr. Clark was pastor of the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, Maine. He was then a young man just fresh from college and seminary. Williston Church was a typical New England Church, with all of the problems and difficulties that those churches had to meet.

In the winter of 1880-1881 a series of special evangelistic services in the church had led a great many young people into church-membership. This wise young pastor realized that if those young people were to be held for the church they must be trained for service, they must have something to do, and they must be shown how to do it. He called his young people together, and on February 2nd, 1881, the first Christian Endeavor Society was formed, the first Christian Endeavor pledge was signed, and the following Sunday the first Christian Endeavor prayer meeting was held.

From that small beginning in Portland the society has spread and grown, until today there are more than 80,000 Christian Endeavor Societies in the world, with more than 4,000,000 members.

There are Christian Endeavor Societies in every country of the world, and each week meetings are conducted in more than eighty different languages; the literature of the society has been printed in as many tongues. Something like 1,500 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals carry Christian Endeavor news; more than 200 periodicals are devoted entirely to the work of Christian Endeavor. There are more than 750 different kinds of books, leaflets, cards, etc., published for use in the work of the society and as aids to it. Millions of pages of

(Continued on Page 2)

Canton Does Not Believe Rebels Will Compromise; Merchants Evacuating City

Won't Trust Official Promises of Protection; Several More Districts Declare Independence

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 4.—(Delayed by censor).—The revolutionaries have changed their policy and are attacking the outside districts, to prevent remittances being made to the Canton Government, who, realising the change, are not despatching troops and ammunition to these districts when appealed to for help. Cantonese merchants are packing their goods and much merchandise has been sent to Shameen, Hongkong and other ports. Official promises of safety and protection are not trusted.

The officials who escaped from Swatow have arrived. They were compelled to leave Swatow on the 28th of last month. The people do not believe that the rebels will be willing to compromise, unless Yuan Shih-k'ai leaves Peking and Lung Chi-kwang leaves Canton.

More Independent Districts

Limchowfu, Waichow and Chiuchow (?Chaochowfu), besides many districts, are practically independent. Canton is well prepared against attack and is despatching delegates to Kwangsi, to discuss terms of peace.

The financial situation is embarrassing. The Commissioner of Finance has handed in his resignation, which was refused. The magistrates are retaining the taxes, getting ready to escape in case of trouble. They are unwilling to forward them to Canton.

Peace Before Force

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 5.—According to reports of the Chinese papers here, Kwangsi has formally cancelled its independence. President Yuan Shih-k'ai is firmly decided to remain in office and to settle the disturbances peacefully and only to use force of arms if the rebels remain obstinate.

The Peking Jih-pao reports that General Tsai Ao, replying to a telegram of General Feng Kuo-chang, has stated his readiness to temporarily suspend military operations. The rebel troops who occupied some frontier districts on the Hunan border have been suddenly withdrawn.

The Government is formulating counter-proposals vis-a-vis the demands of the rebels; the proposals will be submitted to the rebel leaders at an early date. The most important concessions of the Government are the establishment of a constitutional Government, the convocation of a real people's parliament and the appointment of rebel leaders to higher posts in the Government.

The departure of Li Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy, to Canton has been postponed.

Galveston Is Sent South

The increasing gravity of the situation in south China has led Admiral A. G. Winterhalter to order the American cruiser Galveston to the south to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The Galveston weighed anchor shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and steamed down the river. Her destination is Swatow. The Wilmington is already at Swatow. It is said that on the arrival of the Galveston the Wilmington will proceed to Canton. It is probable that the Cincinnati will leave soon on a similiar mission. She will go to Amoy.

The hurried departure of the Galveston is a result of the inquiry into the situation made by Admiral Winterhalter on his arrival in Shanghai Monday. The flagship Brooklyn raced to Shanghai with all speed so that the commander of the fleet would be able to take the situation in hand as soon as possible.

Admiral Winterhalter and his staff made their official calls about the city yesterday.

Brigade to Kwangtung

The 10th Division of Northern troops in Shanghai under General Lu Yuen-hsiang has been ordered by the government to proceed to Kwangtung. After several meetings, the officers have finally agreed to send the 39th brigade. They will sail today.

Yuan to Select Successor?

Many of the Chinese papers report that President Yuan has sent a circular telegram to the provinces informing them that he will tender his resignation and that he will select one man to succeed him from the three men whose names have already been locked in the "Golden Box."

President's Attitude

The Eastern Times says that the President is willing to resign, but his followers won't let him.

A Tsinanfu despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that General Chang Hsun, at Hsuchowfu, in Kiangsu, has sent deputies to Chiningchow, Yenchowfu and Tsachowfu to raise 15 battalions of new recruits and this is causing much anxiety.

According to the Shunpao, a Peking despatch says that the place for peace negotiations has been definitely decided to be at Shanghai and the Government proposes to appoint Tuan Chi-jui as the Peace Commissioner and Hsiung Hsi-ling assistant peace commissioner, while the southern armies will be represented by Liang Chi-chao, assisted by Tong Shao-yi.

The term of the armistice will expire on April 10 and the armies in the front are ordered not to neglect their defences.

CUT DOWN SENTENCES OVER SHELLS SEIZURE

Swartz Goes Free on Paying Fine; Chauffeur Gets Lesser Term in Jail

The sentences of the two prisoners arrested by the French police in connection with the discovery of artillery shells in the garden of Mr. A. Neilsen at No. 44, Siccawei Road, were cut down yesterday by the French Mixed Court. The cases were brought up again in the morning session. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared in behalf of the first defendant, Miss A. Schwartz.

Mr. Musso made an application that the girl be put under a suspended sentence or that an additional fine be added in lieu of her prison sentence. The original sentence was a fine of $2,000 and three months in prison. The court agreed to modify its decision. A fine of Tls. 60 was added to the original fine to take the place of the prison sentence yet to be served. The money was paid and the prisoner released at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The sentence on Neilsen's chauffeur, the other defendant, was six months in prison. This was cut down to three months and a fine of Tls. 90 was imposed to take the place of the other half of the prison term.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO GIVE SHAKESPEAREAN PARTY

Members Will Dress to Represent Different Characters; Prizes To Be Given

As this year is notable as the triennial celebration of the death of Shakespeare, which falls upon April 23, the American Woman's Club has chosen the 25th (as the 23rd falls upon Sunday) as their day and will give a Book Tea. Each member will dress to represent a Shakespearean character and a prize will be given to the one guessing the greatest number correctly. A short program of music, recitations, etc., which will be published later, is being arranged. The entertainment is in the hands of the Library Committee and Mrs. Lacy, as head of that department, wishes it to be known that donations of books will be in order.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 34.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 75.0 and 44.6.

May Soon Be Emperor and Empress

According to despatches from Rome, the aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has suffered two strokes of apoplexy and is now in a critical condition. Archduchess Zita, wife of the Archduke Carl, nephew of the emperor and heir to the throne, is in constant attendance on the aged monarch. Archduke Carl is with the army in the field.

Five Chinese Arrested In Ammunition Case Go Free

Mr. Musso Informs Court That Peking Government Had Ordered Shells and Cartridges; Judgment Tomorrow

After a third hearing before the Mixed Court yesterday, Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecuting for the police, made applica[tion] that the ammunition seized recently on Ferg[uson] Road be handed over to the proper Chinese government authorities. His application requested that only the ammunition covered by the Peking permit be transferred, and that the rest be held until official advices had been received that it too was destined for the government.

Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, said that he would give a decision on the disposition of the ammunition on Friday morning. The five Chinese arrested while taking the ammunition from No. 1, Yu Yuen Road to Soochow Creek, were discharged.

The ammunition seized consisted of 398 artillery shells and 90,000 rounds of revolver ammunition. It was shown that the Chinese government had ordered ammunition from Mr. Fritz Sommer, owner of Telge and Schroeter, who owned the cases seized by the police. Mr. G. D. Musso, on behalf of the Chinese government, said that he had received word from Peking that ammunition had been bought by the government. He requested that the ammunition be turned over to the proper persons. Mr. Sommer was in court but only as a spectator. He did not produce the "Huchow" which had been asked for at the last hearing.

Was a Government Order

Mr. Musso said he had been instructed by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to say that he had received telegraphic communication from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government, as a matter of fact, bought 4 guns in two lots of 2 each and 800 rounds of ammunition for these guns from the "Tai Li" firm, which counsel understood to be Telge and Schroeter. Counsel had also been instructed to request that this ammunition be handed over to a duly authorised representative as they (the Government) need guns and ammunition very badly. He, counsel, had been further instructed to state that a "Huchow" for the guns and ammunition purchased by the Government was issued.

The Assessor intimated that a letter had been received to the same effect from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Court.

The Assessor asked if the "Huchow" covered anything other than the purchase made by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Musso said it did not. So far as he understood, the Huchow was issued originally for 44 cases only.

The Assessor remarked that from the letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs the Government purchase was packed up in 44 [cases].

The Assessor: "Was the Huchow as originaly issued for 44 cases only and not 79? The telegram received at the time from the Ministry of Marine also specified 44 cases."

Mr. Musso: "Mr. Wong would be in a position to explain how the 'Huchow' was issued for 79."

Requires Explanation

The Assessor remarked that Mr. Wong received a telegram to take 44 cases and the "Huchow" was issued for 44 cases. It therefore demanded an explanation by Admiral Wong how he gave his officer permission to take over 79.

The Assessor then instructed the interpreter to inform the prisoners of the charge preferred against them and ask what they had to say.

Mr. Newman said before addressing the Court in summing up he would like to call attention to certain statements in a scurrilous rag called the Deutsche Zeitung. Counsel remarked that even the lowest of newspapers refrain from making comments regarding a case before the Court until that case has been finished. While he did not think it worth his while to deny each item separately, counsel wished to point out that the information must have been given by someone who was present at the last hearing. There were certain deliberate misstatements in the account given. The account finished up "But all the rubbish in this affair did not help the five Chinese who were remanded until next Wednesday." Counsel said that the Police went to a great deal of trouble in arranging bail for the prisoners and he, counsel, had had to make special arrangements having regard to the conditions prevailing and had been at the Police Station giving the Police his aid in the matter.

The Assessor said he wished to say that he entirely confirmed the statements made by counsel with regard to bail for the five prisoners. He, the Assessor, was consulted as to what form the security should take, and he agreed to it. The prisoners were thereupon released.

The Assessor here remarked that only a newspaper conducted by the most ignorant person would comment on cases while they were under the consideration of the Court. It was most improper.

Mistake by Defence

Mr. Newman, in summing up, said there seemed to be a mistake made by witnesses for the defence, namely that there was an offence against a land regulation. This was quite a mistaken idea as the charge was

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH WIN BACK PORTION OF VAUX; HOLD UPPER HAND

Surprise Germans by Violent Attack From Their New Positions

BEAT FIRE DOWN

Re-inforced Batteries Particularly Active; Reply Is Feeble

A BRITISH CAPTURE

Rush St. Eloi Crater And Establish Their Lines Beyond It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 4.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The Germans vigorously attacked the north bank of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, which had previously been evacuated by the French, who had taken up positions on the south bank. The Germans were surprised by a very violent fire from the new positions and lost heavily.

The French re-occupied the western part of the village of Vaux, after a violent engagement.

There were many air-fights in the vicinity of Verdun. Four German machines were brought down and others were put to flight, or forced to descend.

As a reprisal for a Zeppelin bombardment of Dunkirk, allied aircraft dropped 83 heavy bombs on four German frontier cantonments. A squadron also bombed Conflans.

French Hold Upper Hand

The French are maintaining the upper hand at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—There was a violent artillery duel from Avocourt to Malancourt.

The Germans in the Douaumont and Vaux region did not attempt a further attack, but our batteries, strengthened by our counter-attacks, became particularly active against the German positions. Here the enemy's reply was feeble.

Eastward of Bois le Pretre, an enemy attack was repulsed by our rifle fire. Our batteries in Alsace bombarded some convoys. We continued to bombard the enemy's works in the Argonnes.

British Capture Crater

London, April 3.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique reports: Early this morning, we attacked a crater at St. Eloi which the Germans have held since March 30. We captured the crater, established our lines beyond and took 84 prisoners, including four officers. The artillery was mutually active in this neighborhood.

One of our aviators yesterday shot down a German machine in the neighborhood of Lens. Another attacked and drove off five machines, after a close combat with two.

Germans at Haucourt Clean 1,000 Meters of Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 2.—Western theater.—Near Fay, south of the Somme, the enemy started an attack, after a short artillery preparation, but its development was hindered by the German fire. The French bombarded Bethinville, east of Rheims and caused severe losses among their own country people; 3 women and 1 child were killed, while 5 men, 4 women and 1 child were seriously wounded.

The Germans, in connection with the positions gained on March 30, north-east of Haucourt, cleaned the French trenches on a length of about 1,000 meters.

East of the Meuse, the Germans, after a careful preparation, on March 31 took possession of the enemy's defensive and flanking establishments north-west and west of the village of Vaux. This morning, the French fire increased to the utmost in this section, after which the expected counter-attack was made by them. It broke down.

however, before the German machine-gun fire and curtain-fire of the artillery.

Besides bloody losses, the French, during the German attack made on March 31, lost 11 officers and 720 unwounded prisoners. They further lost 5 machine-guns.

The aviators have been active on both sides; numerous air engagements occurred, in which the Germans were successful. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down beyond the German front.

Further, a British biplane was shot down near Hollebeke, north-west of Wervicq, its aviators being made prisoners. First Lieutenant Berthold thus disabled his 4th enemy aeroplane. Another enemy aeroplane was hit by the German defensive cannon, south-west of Lens; it came down burning.

The town of Dombasle, in the Argonnes, west of Verdun, where large numbers of troops are assembled, and a field aerodrome east of Belfort were extensively bombed.

Headquarters, April 3.—Western theater.—West of the Meuse all the enemy's positions north of Forges Livulet, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, are firmly in German hands. The German troops are fighting for the possession of the French trenches and *points d'appui* south of the fortress of Douaumont.

Five In Ammunition Case Go Free

(Continued from Page 1)

framed under the Chinese Criminal Code, section 205. (Counsel here read translation of section 205). The only authority in the Settlement was the Consular Body. A "Huchow" signed by the Official Yamen is required in Chinese territory and a "Huchow" signed by the Senior Consul is required in the Settlement. Furthermore there is a charge under Bye-law 36 that no person can carry arms, offensive or defensive. The evidence called for the prosecution established that an arrangement was made by someone with the Chinese Authorities.

The evidence of Sub.-Insp. Young proved that there were certain explosive articles manufactured by Hotchkiss. It also established that there was no permit obtained until after the goods were seized when a permit was produced signed by Mr. Siffert and obtained without the full facts of the case being disclosed to him. The fact that the goods had been seized by the Police was not made known to Mr. Siffert. At the same time there was certain evidence produced which goes to show two other charges, that is a breach by Mr. Thomsen of byelaw 33 which provides that dangerous articles such as gunpowder, etc., shall not be stored without a permit being issued by the Municipal Council.

The other charge disclosed was that which would lie on the evidence adduced by the letter from the Commissioner of Customs which was answered in a very undignified way by Mr. Sommer when he said that the Commissioner of Customs did not know his business. Mr. Sommer then went on to say that this ammunition came out on the Holsatia and was at one time seized by the German Consulate. In answer to Counsel, Mr. Sommer had stated that it may have been part of that stored in the British Jail. In that again it was interesting to show how Mr. Sommer intended to deceive the Court. (Counsel here read a letter in the North China Daily News of 1903 written by the German Consul General at the request of Messrs Teige and Schroeter.) Counsel stated that there was no mention in this letter of any shells or guns. The ammunition imported then was for pistols and rifles. The Customs had evidence in their books referring to such ammunition passing through them in 1900 but there was no reference to shells. By this evidence there was an offence against Customs Regulations but this was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

A Technical Offence

Counsel submitted that from the evidence adduced by the prosecution there was no doubt that the five prisoners had committed a technical offence. Counsel said that the evidence for the prosecution could have been rebutted by evidence proving that this was a bona fide transaction covered by a permit. Owing to the request of Mr. Sommer to go into the witness box counsel expected that the whole matter would be cleared up. Quite contrary to these expectations, Mr. Sommer took up a curious blustering and evasive attitude in the box and he doubtless derived some personal satisfaction from his flow of invective against the Captain Superintendent and Police generally, but counsel did not think it had had the effect of convincing the Court to any effect, in fact he, counsel, would submit that the result of his evidence must have been to convince the court that it was not a bona fide transaction. While counsel did not propose to deny the allegations of Mr. Sommer-(he was instructed by the Captain Superintendent not to take the trouble to deny in detail), he was instructed to say that the Captain Superintendent absolutely denied being discourteous when Mr. Sommer came to his office, in fact he, the Captain Superintendent, received some gratuitous advice from Mr. Sommer which was not taken any notice of.

The Assessor. "Mr. Sommer seems rather anxious to advise the Commissioner of Customs and the Captain Superintendent of Police. I am not sure that he would not like to advise the Court."

Mr. Newman, continuing, said such remarks about betting and horse racing were hardly what would be expected from a business man of 25 years standing in the East and the Court would see that the same remarks (against the Captain Superintendent) appeared in the articles (Deutsche Zeitung article) handed into Court.

'Extraordinary Evidence'

Counsel went on to say that the evidence of Mr. Mauchan seemed extraordinary. This witness told the Court that since May last he had been employed in the construction of a very strongly built sea-going tug to be employed for lighters on the Yangtsze. Up to the Monday before the seizure of the ammunition there was no intention in anyone's mind to place guns on this boat. Admiral Wong received a telegram that four guns were expected from the Chinese Government and "to place them on boats." Admiral Wong promptly insisted on having these guns placed on this tug, the reason why, counsel could not suggest.

Mr. Mauchan also told the Court that this tug boat could go to sea and guns of 53 m.m. and 37 m.m. could be fixed on this boat and could be used. It must not be forgotten that a tug of that power, faster than an ordinary tramp steamer, shallow draft and lying very low in the water would be a handy boat in every way. Why those guns were ordered to be fixed on that boat on receipt of the telegram was a mystery which remained to be solved. Again if it were not for the suspicious circumstances attaching to the case no reason could be offered for the extraordinary secrecy. Therefore, it fell upon the prosecution to point out possible reasons to the Court.

The final destination and use that the ammunition was to be put to might or might not affect the well being of this Settlement. That subsequent dealings would mean that this ammunition would affect the peace and good order of this Settlement was a matter for consideration by the Court. Why this hiding of the true facts? Was the ammunition intended for the Chinese Government? As shown by the telegram it was. Counsel contended that it might have been for the Revolutionary Party and if it was intended for the Chinese Government why was the huchow altered. It showed that someone was not playing square. The Chinese Authorities expected 44 cases but the defendants, by their master, Mr. Sommer, intended to deliver 79. Were the surplus 35 cases to be foisted on the Chinese Government or was there another explanation? Perhaps they obtained a huchow by means of a genuine transaction, that is, for possibly half of the ammunition at their disposal or the numbers on the huchow were altered to cover the remainder of the ammunition. Therefore, 35 cases could be removed to whatever spot they were subsequently wanted at under cover of the forged huchow.

German Ship Moved

Coupled with this, counsel continued, there is the fact that a German boat of the Rickmers Line, formerly lying in the lower reaches of the harbor, moved, for reasons of economy, which on enquiry, do not appear to be of great moment, up river to a spot opposite to where this ammunition was going. If these inferences were to be drawn, counsel submitted that the only persons to blame were those people who refused to disclose the facts of the case and prove a bona fide transaction was taking place. If they were engaged in such ventures they were engaged on very dangerous ventures. If not, they had themselves to thank for it being suggested here (Mixed Court) that they were so engaged.

That these men (the prisoners) were merely the tools of these persons, of course, would be taken into consideration by the Court. Counsel would not suggest what should be done with the prisoners but he would leave the matter in the hands of the Court. All counsel could say was that, from the witnesses for the defence, these unfortunate prisoners were drawn into a scheme which involved them in a scheme which involved them in a breach of international regulations and which might possibly have involved them in a breach of Chinese neutrality.

Counsel said he would not comment on the telegram which had been handed into Court. He would make application that the ammunition be handed over to a proper and duly authorized Chinese official. With regard to the remainder of the ammunition not covered by the "huchow" counsel submitted that it should be held by the International Police pending an application to this Court by a responsible Government official or Consulate under official seal.

Assessor Sums Up

The Assessor said:—The prisoners are charged, for that they on March 25, 1916, did unlawfully have in their possession certain explosive articles, within the limits of the International Settlement of Shanghai without the order or sanction of the "Proper Authority," contrary to article 205 of the Chinese provisional Criminal Code, Chapter 14. They are further charged for that they upon March 25, 1916, within the limits of the International Settlement, to wit Ferry Road, did unlawfully carry certain offensive and defensive arms, to wit pistol ammunition and gun shells contrary to bye-law 37.

Now the "Proper Authority" referred to in the first count of the indictment must mean an authority having jurisdiction within the Settlement. The Ministry of Marine has no such jurisdiction and the "Huchow" issued by them has, therefore, no validity within the confines of the Settlement. The prisoners were therefore in possession of this ammunition without proper authority as required by the terms of the first charge. But in a case which was before me some time ago, a case in which the name of the notorious Nielsen occurred, I had occasion to lay down that some form of guilty knowledge was necessary for the completion of the offence. That guilty knowledge need not be knowledge of the arms themselves, but it must be at least a knowledge by the accused that they are doing something which they ought not to do, that they are engaged upon some improper or illicit transaction.

Whether the prisoners before the court had such knowledge or not, is, however, in the circumstances of the present case, not material. Personally, I believe they had no such knowledge, but, in any case, the presence of the foreigners, when the arms were seized shows that the accused, if implicated at all, were implicated but very slightly in the transaction. The prisoners will therefore be discharged.

With regard to the disposition of the seized property we shall give our decision at 9.30 on Friday morning. The circumstances set out very ably by counsel for the prosecution require the most careful consideration before we accede to Mr. Musso's application and decide what is to be done with the rest of the ammunition.

Dr. F. E. Clark Is Well; To Attend Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

printed matter are issued every year.

An Interdenominational Society

From almost the very beginning of the movement Christian Endeavor has been interdenominational in its scope and work. Though it began in a Congregational church, today there are 87 different denominations that take Christian Endeavor as their young people's society. No agency has done more to bring the Christian people of all denominations closer together than this great society. The present tendency toward a unity of Christian people and churches is due, in large part, to Christian Endeavor, with its more than 12,000 union meetings every year, ranging from local and county Christian Endeavor union gatherings of one hundred or less, to the State, International, and World's Conventions, with thousands and tens of thousands of delegates present.

World-Wide Work

Because this work is world-wide in its character, the time came when it was necessary that some one man should give all of his time to the work, travelling from state to state, province to province, and country to country. There were no funds available for this work from which to employ a worker; but 31 years ago, Dr. Clark gave up the pastorate of the Phillips Congregational Church, Boston, where he had gone from Portland, and through all these years he has given himself to this work, without one penny of salary from the Christian Endeavor movement. Dr. Clark has earned his own living by the use of his pen, the books he has written, and the special articles for magazines and newspapers.

Not only has Dr. Clark earned his own salary thus, but he has paid practically all of his own railway, steamship, and hotel bills, as he has travelled in foreign countries for Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark has gone five times around the world, and many times to Europe and Great Britain. There is no country in which he has not travelled and spoken for Christian Endeavor. It is estimated that he has travelled at least 825,000 miles—325,000 of this by water, 475,000 miles by rail, and fully 25,000 by wagon, horse-back, camel, in ricshas, in man-carried hammocks, etc. He has addressed at least 2,000,000 people; he has been in the midst of danger by land and by sea, in religious riots, in earthquakes, tornadoes, cyclones, blizzards, shipwreck, train wreck, and a score of similar catastrophes.

Dr. Clark has been received by presidents of the United States, of Panama, Argentine, Brazil, the Kings of Norway, Sweden, Greece, the Mikado of Japan, and scores of other celebrities. Perhaps no American citizen has been more greatly honored, and there is no more modest person anywhere.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 7
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru Apr. 8
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 8
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 10

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
- Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
- Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 21

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
- Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 31 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about today, per C.M. s.s. China.

Fighting Servian Maid Now a Sergeant

SERGEANT SLAVKA TOMITCH

This seventeen-year-old girl was promoted from the rank of private in the Servian army, for heroic conduct in action. She served two years in the comitajes, under Maj. Tankositch, named by Austria as responsible for the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand.

IVANOFF'S SUCCESSOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 4.—General Brussiloff succeeds General Ivanoff.

Foreign P.S. Shoots Robber Who Returns Fire as Falls Dead

Mackintosh Gets One of Two Brigands After Daring Hold-Up Downtown

Sergeant A. Mackintosh shot and killed a robber who had just committed a daring holdup in the downtown district last night. The man fired twice at the officer, both shots going wild.

There were two of the brigands who selected for their robbery the corner of Shantung and Hankow Roads just one block from police headquarters. Both men were armed with revolvers. At 9.20 o'clock when the streets were still crowded, the brigands attacked a woman. One of them fired a shot which missed. The men then took from the woman a $300 gold bangle. As they started to run a Chinese police constable came up and opened fire but his shots went wild and one of the robbers fired twice in return. These shots also missed. The other robber ran south on Shantung Road.

Sergt. Mackintosh heard the firing and ran down Shantung Road toward the uproar. The robber running toward him shot and missed. As the man ran past Mackintosh replied but this shot also flew wide. Further down the road the robber came to a spot of light on the pavement made by a cluster of street lamps. The officer fired again. This shot drilled the robber through the back and tumbled him forward on his face. Though the man was mortally wounded he raised himself painfully on one elbow and fired a second shot which also missed his pursuer. The robber sank back. He was hurried to the Shantung Road hospital nearby where he died soon afterward.

The second robber escaped and it is supposed that he carried the bangle with him.

H.M.S. YARMOUTH NETS £7,333 IN PRIZE MONEY

Handsome Reward for Capturing Greek s.s. Pontoporos, Seized By Emden

(Reuter's Agency War Service).

London, April 3.—The Admiralty Court has awarded £7,333 salvage to the personnel of H.M. cruiser Yarmouth, for capturing the Greek steamer Pontoporos, which was seized by the Emden, in the Bay of Bengal, on September 10, 1914.

KENT POWDER FACTORY AFIRE; 200 CASUALTIES

Cause Was Accidental, Munitions Ministry Says; Explosions Do Serious Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The Ministry of munitions reports that a serious accidental fire broke out, during the week-end, at a powder factory in Kent, which led to a series of explosions. The total number of people killed or injured is approximately 200.

The fire was discovered at midday and the last explosion occurred shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Deny Rumor Allies To Land in Holland

No Action Taken Or Contemplated By Entente Adverse To the Dutch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that there has been no development between Great Britain and her allies and Holland to account for various sensational reports which have been spread. Nothing adverse to Holland was even mentioned in the Paris conference.

The stories circulated by Germany are a pure invention and the report that the allies contemplate landing an armed force in Holland is absolutely untrue.

The Hague, April 4.—There was another extraordinary Cabinet Council this afternoon.

Greece is Negotiating For £6,000,000 Loan

Seeks Financial Aid From German-American Firm; Suspends Civil Servants' Salaries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 3.—Greece is negotiating with a German-American firm for the loan of £6,000,000. The salaries of Greek civil servants have been suspended.

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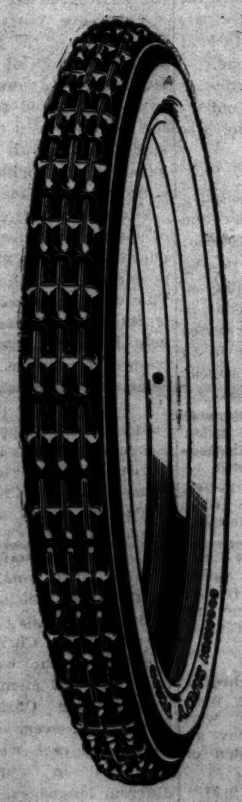

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GERMANS NOW ADMIT ZEPPELIN L.15 LOST

Claim Extensive Damage Done In England and Dunkirk; Bomb Munition Works

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 2.—Russian theater.—The situation is generally unchanged. East of Baranovitch, fighting has been more active than before.

Headquarters, April 3.—Eastern theater.—No important events have occurred. German air-squadrons threw bombs on the railway stations of Pagorjelzy and Gorodeja, on the road to Minsk and further on the camps near Ostrovky, south of Mir. A German airship bombarded the railway station of Minsk.

British theater.—During the night from April 2nd to 3rd German army and navy airships attacked the London Docks and other places of military importance on the British east coast. They further attacked Dunkirk.

During the night from March 31st to April 1st, a squadron of German airships attacked London and places on the British south-east coast. The city of London, between the London and Tower bridges, the London Docks and the north-western part of London, with troops' camps and industrial establishments near Enfield and a factory of explosives near Waltham Abbey, north of London, were extensively bombed.

Further, a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in Lowestoft, after the successful attack against a battery near Stowmarket. A battery near Cambridge was silenced and large factories there were attacked. Also the port establishments and fortifications on the Humber were bombed. Three batteries there were silenced.

All the attacks had good success, as proved by certain observations of numerous fires and demolitions. In spite of heavy enemy firing, all airships, with the exception of L. 15, returned safely. L. 15, according to her own report, was hit and went down to the water before the mouth of the Thames. Investigations made by German forces have been without result up to the present.

With reference to the headquarters report of April 1st, the great object of the Russian offensive is clearly demonstrated by the following army order of the Russian chief commander of the armies on the west front, dated March 4th (17th), No. 537:

"Troops of the west front. Six months ago, with very weakened forces and small numbers of rifles and cartridges, you stopped the enemies' advance and, after having halted them near Molodetshno, you occupied your actual position. His Majesty and your country now expect from you the new heroical achievement to drive the enemy outside the limits of the Empire.

"When tomorrow you will start I shall believe in your courage, deep patriotism and your love for the Tsar and I am convinced that you will do your sacred duty towards country and Tsar and liberate your brethren who suffer under the yoke of the enemy. God help our sacred cause. Adjutant-General Ewert."

It is astonishing for everybody who knows Russian conditions that such an enterprise was begun at a time of the year when serious difficulties may arise any day from the snow melting. It might be supposed that the time was chosen not by the free will of the Russian commander but by the pressure of the suffering ally.

If, therefore, the cessation of the Russian attacks is caused, according to the Russian headquarters report, only by the change of weather, this is only half true, since the Russian losses are a reason for it as well as the swampy soil. The Russian casualties, according to cautious calculations, are not less than 140,000 men. The Russian headquarters report, therefore, ought to have stated that the great offensive was made not only in swamps, but in swamps and blood.

Official Turkish report. — Turkish headquarters, April 3. — Caucasian theater.—The enemy's endeavors to check the Turkish advance in the Chorokh Valley have failed.

Turkish submarines, on March 30, sank a Russian transport of about 12,000 tons, with troops and war material and on March 31 another ship of 1,500 tons and a sailing vessel. Turkish submarines efficiently bombarded the fortified coast north of Poti.

Arabian theater.—Turkish detachments, on February 13, delivered a surprise attack against the positions of Alamad, north-east of Sheikh Otman, which the British have been fortifying for some time. The British, after suffering serious losses, retreated to Sheikh Otman, under the protection of long-range guns.

Berlin, April 3.—The Deutscher Ueberseedinst states: The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, has stated that he was asked by friends and by the Democratic party to run for the candidacy of the Governor of New York, but that he considers it his duty to stay in Berlin during the war. Mr. Gerard pointed out that complicated and difficult matters are at issue, such as the protection of British interests, which might make too heavy a task for an eventual successor. He expressed the hope that he would stay in Berlin at least until the end of the war.

The press of Sweden, commenting upon the abolition of paragraph 19 of the London Declaration by Britain, unanimously protests and states that Britain in fact had hardly followed the principles of the declaration. Thus the Svenska Dagbladen says: "The new order will hardly increase British autocracy on the sea, but will legalize what formerly existed."

The Stockholm Tidninger considers the new order a consequence of the Paris conference and states: "The situation is serious for Sweden and requires a united Swedish policy which does not abandon our rights, a policy which we are obliged to observe not only for our own future, but also for the sake of the law itself."

The Danish paper Berlingske Tidende, commenting upon the new British limitation of the London declaration, says: "This is a return to the habits which we believed belonged to ages less civilized and ignorant of international law. Serious consequences must be feared from this for neutral countries."

The German Supreme Military Court, proceeding with the question whether prisoners of war who attempt to escape are to be sentenced according to the dispositions of the German military code, or according to the regulations of the Hague convention, resolved that paragraph 79 of the German military code shall not be applied to prisoners of war, since the Hague convention states that attempts to escape shall be punished by disciplinary measures. The decision is founded on the principle that Germany has recognized and will maintain the Hague convention.

In the Courts

Crown v. B.A.T.

The case of the Crown versus the B.A.T. came before the British Appeal Court yesterday.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the Crown and Mr. W. B. Kennett for the B.A.T.

Mr. Kennett said it was a case from the Provincial Court at Tsinanfu. The appeal had been withdrawn but he would like to put before the court a statement regarding the reasons of the B.A.T. directors. There was a very complete exoneration.

The Chief Judge—The appeal has been withdrawn and we cannot hear that. The only question is whether we should consider the question as stated by the judge at Tsinanfu, which was purely a question of law.

That was a case stated by the judge who acted as magistrate at Tsinanfu, continued His Lordship. They had considered as to what the proper course should be and thought the case should be put in the list and if either side asked a decision the court was bound to hear the matter.

Mr. Kennett said he had no further application to make, but he would like to make a few remarks on the point of costs.

Mr. Wilkinson said the case was really stated on the application of appellants.

The Chief Judge said it was sometimes desirable that the Full Court should give an opinion on a point of law raised by a subordinate court because it might be a matter of public importance. They had considered the present case and did not consider they would really be doing justice to a somewhat difficult point if they heard it without argument on both sides.

As regarded the point itself it was one which depended very much upon the evidence and was certainly a mixed question of law and fact. They had looked into it and decided that as neither side wished—nor asked—for an expression of opinion they should be wise in refraining from giving one. The magistrate at Tsinanfu would be informed accordingly that the order of the court was that they should make no order on the case stated.

On the question of costs the court reserved its order until this morning.

E. Trading Co. Appeals

Judgment was reserved after a hearing yesterday in the British Appeal Court of the judgment for the Tung Hsin-ziang in its case against the Eastern Trading Company. The plaintiffs secured judgment for Tls. 5,703 on breaches of boracic acid contracts. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Judge Skinner Turner were on the bench.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiffs and respondents and Mr. John Hays for defendants and appellants.

Mr. Hays said the appellants moved the court that the judgments directed to be entered in two cases in favor of the plaintiffs by the judge of the Court of first instance be set aside and that the actions be both reheard on the ground that the judgments so entered were wrong in holding a certain affidavit was insufficient and too meager to allow of a commission getting further evidence in support of the defence. The writs in the case were issued on November 11th and the defence was duly filed on December 13th.

Each contract contained a clause that *force majeure* would free defendants. The correspondence in the case was very lengthy and lasted up to the time of the trial which took place on January 13th, judgment being given on the 14th. The defendants by means of telegraph communication instructed their friends at home to furnish them with a certain amount of evidence with regard to the question of *force majeure* because it had been referred to on more than one occasion in letters addressed to the plaintiffs or their solicitors.

Now that affidavit which had been the cause of a good deal of trouble and dispute in this case was made on November 22. That was before the defence was filed and therefore issue was joined and it would be part of his argument that it was impossible for the defendants at that time to do more than they did in getting this affidavit.

The Chief Judge said no reason was placed before the lower court on which the order for a commission could be made. Counsel said a commission was wanted. If an adjournment had been asked for it would probably have been granted. What was now being asked was a re-hearing of the case on the ground that the order was too hastily made. That was what it came to.

Mr. Hays stated that Mr. Ellis' application was refused out and out.

His Lordship—Yes, out and out. There was no evidence before the court at all. The affidavit was not sworn in this action.

Mr. Hays submitted that the matter could not have been regularised because the issue had not been joined. A commission could not have been applied for previously.

His Lordship—The affidavit does not show there was any *force majeure* in this case. The application was made and I dealt with it there and then. Counsel must conduct their cases in their own way. The affidavit could have been regularised. The question was, would you as a member of an honorable profession have felt yourself justified in swearing an affidavit?

Mr. Hays held there was really no undue delay. They could not have got this or a better affidavit earlier than they did. If there was any mistake at all it was in having it put down for trial so quickly.

His Lordship—You were the defendants.

Mr. Hays—I think a blunder was made in that direction.

His Lordship—You cannot say Mr. Wilkinson blundered.

Mr. Hays—A mistake, if made, can still be rectified at this eleventh hour.

Mr. Wilkinson, in reply, said Mr. Hays had done wonderfully well in getting away from the chief point, which was that even if the affidavit was in order and that the few facts in it were proved defendants would have been no further on, on coming to the trial. If the judge could have been persuaded to grant a commission the evidence would not have been receivable by the court because it would contradict the facts the defendants had already set up in writing.

Continuing, Mr. Wilkinson said it was a most irregular proceeding that the affidavit should have been sent to the court. If defendants had gone into chambers they could never have got an application for a commission. The facts already stated showed that some quantity of boracic acid had been received, although late. Defendant's definition of *force majeure* really amounted to a better customer.

What was the use of applying for a commission to prove a different set of facts to those you had set up in writing? That was what the judge would have said in chambers. Defendants made the war an excuse for everything. Another point was that boracic acid was shipped to other people. *Force majeure* was made to cover a whole lot of things—taking up the role of the office cat.

The Chief Judge said the correspondence was extremely high-handed on the part of the defendants. They seemed to think because plaintiffs were Chinese they could do anything.

Yangtsze Assoc. Appeal, Apr. 17

The hearing of the appeal in the enemy trading case against the Yangtsze Insurance Association was fixed for April 17 in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, was accompanied on the bench by Assistant Judge Skinner Turner.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for appellants and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for the Crown.

Mr. Macleod—Will your Lordships give me permission to mention the case of an appeal by the Yangtsze Insurance Association? The position is that I am not quite prepared with all the papers to put before your Lordships and as far as I can see I cannot be ready with all those papers earlier than Thursday of next week, so I have to ask for a postponement of the hearing until then or whatever date may be convenient to the Court.

STENHOUSE CONFIDENT SHACKLETON WILL WIN

Thinks Landing Party Can Lay Depots To Pole and Possibly Meet Explorer

Reuter's Service

Dunedin, April 3.—Mr. Stenhouse, Chief Officer of the Aurora, was welcomed on his arrival in Harboard. In a speech, he stated that he was fully confident that Sir Ernest Shackleton will win through and he did not doubt that the landing party would manage to lay depots in the direction of the Pole for Sir Ernest Shackleton to pick up and possibly they would meet the explorer.

London, April 4.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a long telegram from Mr. Stenhouse, Chief Officer of the Aurora, sent from Dunedin, describing the experiences of the ship.

He says that the Aurora reached Cape Crozier on January, 9, 1915 and proceeded westward to Cape Evans, where a large depot of benzine, kerosene and coal was established and three depot-laying parties despatched into the interior, one of which, under Commander Mackintosh, consisting of three men and nine dogs, had not returned when the ship was carried out to sea. A party of four more, who landed at Cape Evans on March 23, 1915, for scientific work, also remained behind.

Mr. Stenhouse emphasises that there were ample supplies of provisions for the parties and there need be no fear of scurvy. The Aurora observed a remarkable comet on May 2, 1915, over Mount Erebus, the length of its tail being ten degrees.

The Aurora was carried about by drift-ice. She was in a most precarious position on July 22, when the terrific pressure raised the ship on to the ice. The previous day, heavy floes closed in on the ship and the steel-bound six-ton anchor was bent and twisted like a corkscrew and became useless.

A dramatic passage in Mr. Stenhouse's diary occurs at midnight on July 22, when it chronicles the final safety of the ship. It says: "Lanes have opened in every direction. The ship is 90 miles south-east of Coulman Island. Thank God, we have been spared through this dreadful night-mare!"

The first thing the Aurora's crew asked for on their arrival in Dunedin was a British breakfast of porridge and bacon and eggs, to which they had looked forward after a month on a diet of seal and penguin.

Wellington, April 4.—The opinion is expressed that the Aurora was fortunate to reach port. Latterly, she has been making 7 feet of water a day.

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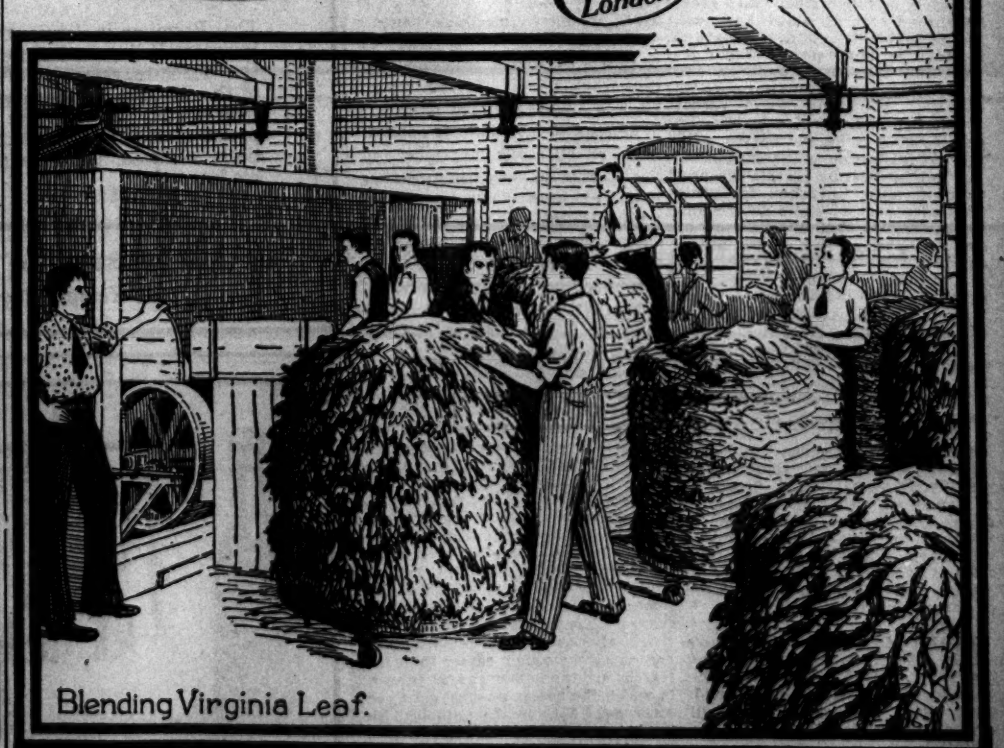
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-:- Letters, Religion and Man -:-

Taking a leaf from Plato, the anonymous author of *Father Payne* (G. P. Putnam's Sons) uses the mechanism of dialogue to convey his ideas about a number of subjects that occupy the thoughts of intelligent people: literature, art, nature, religion, God. The method enables him to employ easy, conversational English of great distinction, to discuss freely doubtful points and to avoid dogmatism. Whether the reader chooses to take it as fiction or as a biography, he will be charmed with the book, for the lightness of touch and the graceful form of the arguments make the philosophy as fascinating as romance. It is no copy or imitation of the Greek original but a transposition into the conditions, language and modes of thought of the twentieth century of some of the questions that occupied Socrates and his pupils, as they have thinking men at all times.

The philosopher and guide is an elderly, retired school teacher, who, after a hard struggle with poverty and disappointment inherits an English country estate and money enough to do as he wishes. He turns himself into a sort of idealized coach, gathering about him young and middle aged men in whom he discerns talent and individuality. These he encourages, freeing them from money cares and other distractions, to think and write of the things they really care for, watching to give help at the right moment and to keep them from doing things because they may be expected from others. Among these is the narrator, an amiable youth with indefinite literary aspirations, who wins his affection and becomes his Boswell. The mentor counts on the effect of solitude and this he secures by wisely requiring his guests not to talk except at dinner and in the evening and by discouraging intimacies among them. It is to be a kind of monastic community without compulsion, and the manner in which his disciples comply with his wishes gives a peculiarly British touch to the picture. Solitude of some kind, however, is necessary, if the idea is to be carried out.

Possibly the philosopher himself, the one character whose portrait is carefully painted, represents some real person, and possibly, too, the others who are merely sketched as types may have definite names applied to them in England, just as the anonymous author has. It seems far more likely, however, that they are merely types that serve the author's purpose, the critic, the aesthete, the man who writes for the public, and so forth, while the hero himself reminds us of the literary representations of Walter Savage Landor. He is big, rather ungainly, with a hot temper which he keeps under restraint, awkward in the expression of his thought through any medium but talk, regretting his own failures and anxious that his young men may be saved from like ones and may succeed, not in the sense of worldly advantage or of fame, but in saying what they have in them to say in the manner that belongs inherently to each. He is made very vived and lovable, so that the reader is ready and eager to listen to him on whatever topic he choses to talk.

The setting is very attractive. An old English country house kept as it should be, with a beautiful garden and pleasant walks; a quiet village with its unobtrusive inhabitants near by; a likelier scene to the twentieth century imagination for unconventional philosophic walks and talks than the groves of Academe. The interior of the mansion is fitted up according to the author's taste, the single instance of setting up anything like an aesthetic standard. Father Payne's educational scheme, which the author probably makes more formal than he intends to, because he wishes to be brief, seems something like the glorified dream of a professional tutor, who wishes to continue his work after college days are over and the work of life has begun. These are merely signposts, however, to set the reader on the road; the essence of the book is in the conversations which the younger man reports. There are something like seventy of these on a great variety of subjects: marriage, fear, humility, honor, discipline, criticism, biography, writing, work education; religion, prayer, worship, conscience, loving God. Bright, sensible talks, with examples that are often humorous and that show a wide acquaintance with real literature.

Both participants in the conversations are in the habit of attending church, and both seem to hold to the agnostic idea of God which believes strongly in some form of immortality while abandoning the personal characteristics which all the churches emphasize. Some extracts may illustrate Father Payne's views: "It is superstitious—it is almost debasing to think of God demanding praise as a duty incumbent upon us. 'To Thee all angels cry aloud'—I confess I don't like the idea of heaven as a place of cheerful noise—that isn't attractive!" "And also I think that the attention demanded in our service is a mistake—it's a mixture of two ideas: the liturgical ceremony which touches the eye and the emotion, rather than the reason; and the sermon and the prayer, in which the reason is supposed to be concerned. I think the Catholic idea is a better one; a solemnity performed, in which you don't take part but receive impressions." He goes to church to meditate. Further: "I don't mind anything that is human—what I can't tolerate is anything inhuman or unintelligible. No one can misunderstand the Beautitudes; very few people can follow the arguments of St. Paul!"

It is to be expected that Father Payne has a poor opinion of newspapers. "The human being in the pewspapers seems to me an utterly unreal person, picturesque, theatrical, fatuous, slobbering, absurd. Does not the newspaper convention misrepresent us as much as the book convention misrepresents us?" But when asked how he would make up a newspaper he says:

Well, a great deal of the news most worth telling can be told best in pictures. I believe very much in illustrated papers. They really help the imagination. That's the worst of words—a dozen scratches on a bit of paper do more to make one realize a scene than columns of description. I would do a lot with pictures and a bit of print below to tell people what to notice. Then we must have a number of bare facts and notices—weather, business, trade, law—the sort of thing that people concerned must read. But I would make a clean sweep of fashion and all sensational intelligence—murders, accidents, sudden deaths. I would have much more biography of living people as well as dead, and a few of the big speeches. Then I would have really good articles with pictures about foreign countries—we ought to know what the world looks like and how the other people live. And then I would have one or two really fine little essays every day by the best people I could get, amusing, serious, beautiful articles about nature and art and books and ideas and qualities—some real, good, plain, wise, fine, simple thinking. You want to get people in touch with the best minds!

His companion asks him pertinently how many people would read such a newspaper, and Father Payne admits that not many would. Several English newspapers have already fathered this book on Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson. If the surmise is true that gentleman has developed rather suddenly a geniality, a sense of humor and a lightness of literary touch which he has successfully concealed hitherto. It is a very pleasant book written in delightful English.

The Diesel Engine

Diesel Engines for Land and Marine Work. By A P. Chalkley. Fourth edition. Constable. 8s. 6d. net.
Land and Marine Diesel Engines. By Giorgio Supino. Translated by Engineer Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Bremner, R.N., and James Richardson. Griffin. 12s. 6d. net.

One of the outstanding developments in engineering during the last quarter of a century has undoubtedly been the great application of internal combustion engines to all purposes, and among the many types coming under this main heading the Diesel engine has attracted much attention on account of the fact that it burns cheap, heavy oil and has distinct potentialities for construction in units of comparatively large powers. While many problems, at any rate from their theoretical standpoint, may be said to be common to most types of internal combustion engines, yet the Diesel engine, in which the fuel is directly injected into the working cylinder, is a distinct study in itself. The problem of reversibility further offers no special or fundamental difficulty with it.

Owing to economic conditions and an abundance of cheap steam-raising coal, the Diesel engine has not been developed in Britain to the same extent as elsewhere. Interest has been quickening of late, however, and it is gradually being realized that this type of engine can be made as reliable as the steam engine, while being considerably more economical. As an indication of this interest the two books under review may be cited. The first is a fourth and an enlarged edition of what hitherto has been the only work in English devoted to this class of engine, and the second the translation from the Italian of a text-book widely accepted on the Continent as a standard work.

Broadly, the first named is general in its treatment, but lacts detailed treatment of any of the vital organs of the engine. It is well illustrated, and is intended to serve the praiseworthy end of giving those interested an insight into this typo of engine, but unfortunately it is marred by certain inaccuracies. Thus, one of the indicator diagrams on p. 29. Fig. 7, that for the two cycle engines of the Wotan, shows a compression pressure of 240 lb. per sq. in.; obviously the scale is wrong. The Diesel engine would lose some of its attractiveness if it were necessary to clean the fuel and exhaust valves once a fortnight, as stated on p. 43, and it is certainly not advisable for anyone to try to take out the cylinder head fuel injection valves while the engine is running (p. 44). In comparing steam with Diesel plants the weight of the machinery for destroyers is stated on p. 77 to be one ton per 15 i.h.p., whereas if this figure were trebled—i.e., one ton per 45 i.h.p.—it would be nearer the truth.

The work by Supino needs no excuse for its translation by virtue of its Continental reputation; and, as pointed out by the translators, "the time has not yet come for a record founded solely on British experience. Indeed, most of the British firms building oil engines have so far based their practice on Continental systems. This is particularly the case with marine engines." This work deals with the various types of engines in detail, and especially valuable are the chapters on valves, valve gears, reversing devices, and fuel injection pumps. There are also added, as of considerable interest, the latest rules for the classification of oil engines of Lloyd's Registry and of the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping.

The author has attempted to formulate rules for estimating the stresses in cylinder heads and for calculations relating to valve gears, fuel injection pumps, air compressors, &c. While for intricate casting work calculations do not replace the fundamental considerations of actual practice and experience, coupled with knowledge of foundry methods and the properties of the particular type of cast-iron involved, yet they are of extreme value as providing a basis for comparisons and as assisting towards development. It is often stated, and with much justification, that theory plays a relatively unimportant part in the production of a successful oil engine, and that practical considerations and details are all important. In this book the practical side of the subject is well to the fore throughout. The volume is provided with 19 plates and 380 illustrations in the text.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN AND HOW TO AVOID IT

Some Practical Hints.

Kipling's story "At The End of the Passage" gives a terrible picture of the nerve-exhaustion which frequently overtakes the European in hot climates during the present season of the year.

According to recent statistics, 20.6 per cent of Europeans in hot climates suffer from "neurasthenia" or nerve-weakness producing a marked loss of energy and will-power, the symptoms of which are described as follows by an eminent physician:—

"An officer, otherwise in every way a good fellow, becomes short-tempered; forgets names; is troubled with sleeplessness; feels his work too much for him; shirks responsibility; procrastinates; is given to 'making molehills into mountains;' and is susceptible on slight exertion (mental or physical) to great fatigue, with a loss of all powers of concentration."

Self-drugging, whether with stimulating "tonics" or sedative narcotics, is dangerous and futile. The nerve-food Sanatogen may, however, be taken freely with great advantage. It is quite harmless, and undoubtedly produces a marked increase in nerve-power which invigorates the vital functions and lessens the tendency to resort to alcohol. According to a recent article in *The Lancet*, "a building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

To obtain lasting results the preparation must be taken for some time as a part of one's daily food. Its basis is in fact a milk-food of singular purity and digestibility, obtained from the rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England, where the preparation is manufactured, and forming an ideal diet for use in hot climates. This is combined by unique chemical processes with a specially-adapted nerve-nutrient. The nature of these processes has not been disclosed, but what differentiates the product from other foods of this type is the fact that its ingredients are properly absorbed by the system. It may, therefore, be confidently recommended, firstly, as a means of either preventing or overcoming various forms of nerve-weakness and, secondly, as a means of fortifying the system against malaria and the stomach and bowel diseases which are likely to attack us when our vitality is lowered.

E. H.

(NOTE.—Readers of the above article should write, mentioning this paper, to the Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund, sixth floor, Shanghai, who will send an interesting Booklet on the subject.)

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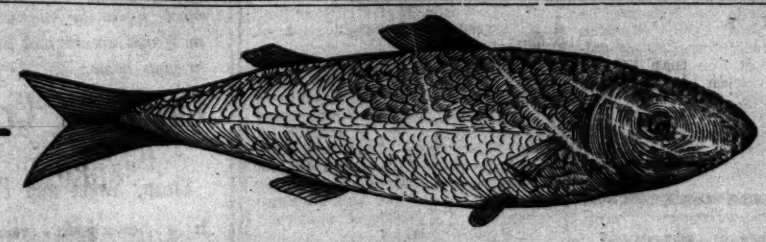

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- - Sporting - - News - -

Y.M.C.A. ACTIVITIES

The following circular has been issued by Mr. A. H. Swan, of the department of physical education, Chinese Young Men's Christian Association: "I am inviting you to two meetings in the near future to discuss two features of the work of the department of physical education. The first meeting will be on Friday, April 7, at 8 p.m. and the subject under discussion will be tennis.

"As a special feature of that meeting, Mr. Toussaint, the champion tennis player of Shanghai will be with us to give us a talk on how to play tennis. It will be a demonstrated talk; that is, Mr. Toussaint will use a racket and ball and show us how to hold the racket, how to deliver a forehand and a back-hand stroke, how to serve, etc.

"He will also answer any questions about tennis playing. It is a great opportunity for all of us to clear up a lot of points about tennis that have been bothering us. At the same meeting, steps will be taken to organize the Association Tennis Club for 1916.

"On Monday, April 10, also at 8 p.m., another champion will be with us. Mr. R. W. MacCabe, champion swimmer and water polo player of Shanghai, will come and talk about swimming. He also will get into the water and demonstrate to us his methods of swimming and handling the water polo ball.

"Mr. MacCabe is very anxious to see water sports grow in favor among the Chinese, and is very enthusiastic on this subject. During the evening, we will organize a swimming and life-saving club, so as to get ready for a good program of activity during the coming warm weather."

Baseball Practice Begins in Earnest

If you notice any of your friends whose arms squeak when they sign a chit or who groan fulsomely when they sit down to order a drink, be not alarmed. It is not advancing age. They are merely members of the pioneer baseball squad of the year who have been out to the Recreation Grounds for practice and are suffering the temporary consequences.

The local men who started the good work ought to get their names in the paper as a reward. On the roll of honor are Holliday, short; Rasmussen, third base; Hykes, first base; Downs, chairman of the committee; and Wilhoit, pitcher. There were also a couple of dark horses who it is rumored are being groomed for the outfield.

This brave band, in spite of the laziness that pervades the air, batted up the soaring fly and snapped out the leaping grounder. The only trouble is that there weren't enough of them. Another force were on the field yesterday after work hours and a large delegation is expected for today. Members of the Baseball Club are urged to begin practice. Balls, bats, gloves, etc., can be secured from Mr. Wilhoit at the Palace Annex Hotel.

There will be plenty of material for games. The sailors from the American ships have been at it for more than a week. On Monday a nine from the Galveston played a 5 inning game with a Japanese team, upholding the honor of the navy by a victory of 6 to 1. The arrival of the flagship Brooklyn has given further impetus to interest in the coming season. The Brooklyn has a team which in the language of the navy, is a whale. It includes what is said to be the best battery in the fleet. This duet consists of First Class Quartermaster Rosenberger as pitcher and Chief Yeoman Isinger as catcher. The latter is manager and captain of the team. Players from the Cincinnati have also been limbering up.

GERMANS SET HEARTS ON IKSKUL'S CAPTURE

Maintain Initiative and Continue Intense Bombardment; Repulsed All Round

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 4.—The thaw along the front is not hindering activity. The initiative is emanating principally from the enemy, who are obstinately and intensely bombarding Ikskul bridge-head, the possession of which the Germans consider to be highly important.

There is much aerial reconnoitering in the forest region, besides operations north and south of Baranovitchi, which demonstrate the enemy's anxiety for information regarding the re-grouping of our troops and reserves and our intentions.

The official communique issued yesterday reported minor operations on the northern sectors. The German offensives were consistently repulsed. The Germans are using explosive bullets.

Our activity in the Caucasus continued. The Russians crossed the basin of the Upper Chorokh and seized a fortified mountain position, 10,000 feet high.

CHELMSFORD IN INDIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay, April 4.—The new Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, arrived today and was welcomed by the rousing acclamations of multitudes of people. He was received at the Apollo Bunder by an extremely brilliant gathering of native princes, the Governor of Bombay Presidency and many naval and military officers, who formed in procession and, with great ceremonial, accompanied the Viceroy to Government House, on Malabar Hill, where Lord Hardinge, the retiring Viceroy, received his successor. Lord Chelmsford was escorted by British and Indian cavalry.

Italians Seize Height Dominating Cristallo

Extensive Air-Raids; Three Austrian Seaplanes Destroyed in Attack on Ancona

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 4.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There were vigorous artillery operations from Langarina Valley to Sugana Valley. The Italians effectively bombarded troops and transports belonging to the enemy.

The enemy's aviators failed to make reconnaissances of the Italian lines, being forced to retreat.

Italian infantry seized a height dominating Cristallo Valley. There was an intense bombardment northwest of Gorizia.

An Italian air-ship dropped 16 hundredweight of explosives on the railway junction at Opoina, north of Trieste and returned safely. Six aeroplanes raided Adelsberg, in Carniola. Big fires were noticed.

Five sea-planes, escorted by two torpedo-boats, appeared off Ancona at 3.30 on Monday afternoon. They were attacked by our batteries, an armored-train and air-craft and forced to retreat.

Three of the enemy's machines were brought down. One fell into the sea and was captured. A second fell into the sea in flames and the third sank while being towed in.

The damage done was slight, but three persons were killed and eleven wounded.

Obituary

Mr. John Green

Mr. John Green, formerly secretary of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., died in Manila according to word received here yesterday. He was about 50 years old. Mr. Green was a Past Master of Saltoun Lodge, S.C.

BRITISH GUARDING ZINC FROM GERMAN CONTROL

Australia and Burma Combination Covers 85 Per Cent Of Empire's Output

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 4.—The Hon. H. Mahon, acting Federal Attorney-General, today said that the combination of the Broken Hill mines and the Associated Smelters for smelting, refining and realisation of all their concentrates for the next fifty years had a capital of £1,000,000 and all dividends over 10 per cent will be allocated to the reserve fund of the various producing companies. If the Burma Corporation joined the combination, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, in the forthcoming negotiations on the Australian metal industry, will be able to speak for a combination of companies which are probably producing 85 per cent of the zinc of the Empire.

Mr. Mahon added that now there is every prospect that the metal industry will be placed on such a footing that it will be free of any possibility of coming under German control in future, as the problem of the output of the Broken Hill mines has now been settled for all time.

ETON HEAD RESIGNS

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, head master of Eton College, has resigned.

Submarines Have Not Caused Ship Shortage

Allies Only Lost 4 Per Cent, Says Admiral Bridge; That More Than Made Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge emphasises that the present shortage of tonnage is not due to the activities of German submarines, but is owing to the requirements of the naval and military authorities. He says that, during the war, only four per cent of the shipping owned by the allies has been destroyed and the loss has been more than made up by new vessels.

CLYDE STRIKE ENDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The strike on the Clyde has ended and work will be resumed tomorrow.

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Shanghai, April 2, 1916.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The anti-cyclone is still prevalent in China. Fine weather. Regular monsoon in the south. Breezes playing between south and west along the north coast.

BIRTH

NEUBOURG. At 46, Rue Amiral Bayle, on April 5, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Neubourg, a daughter.

9318

SHANGHAI, APRIL 6, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Verdun

(From The Times, London)

THE struggle continues. The enemy have by no means relinquished their hopes of capturing the French salient. They are bound to continue, or to acknowledge to their own people and to the world that their ambitious attack has failed. We may now be reasonably certain that the conflict has not yet reached the climax of intensity, and that the Germans will face even greater losses, and perhaps resort to new expedients, before accepting a repulse. But the best estimates of their remaining strength, checked by opponents who have every reason not to underestimate it, are such as to afford every ground for satisfaction.

It is reckoned, Lord Northcliffe tells us, that, while the French losses have been relatively insignificant, the fighting of the last thirteen days has cost the Germans—in killed, wounded, and prisoners—at least 100,000 men. The center of the storm is the neighborhood of the Douaumont fort, where there have been frequent hand-to-hand conflicts. Last Thursday the Germans, on renewing the attack, again penetrated the village, which lies a little way below the fort. The French swiftly advanced to drive them back, and both sides have been intermittently struggling to gain exclusive possession of the ruins of the village ever since. On the same day the enemy made a fierce assault on the adjacent village of Vaux, but failed to take it. The official report says that they left "a great number of corpses" on the wire entanglements in front of Vaux, and fuller narratives show that they were mown down in heaps by machine-guns.

On the eastern side of Verdun the German efforts have been mainly directed against the French positions at the village of Fresnes, but they have made no progress. The artillery duel is developing west of the Meuse, although there have been no infantry actions on that side of the river. Towards sunset on Saturday the Germans attacked on a more extended front from Douaumont westward, but never got to close quarters. The broad conclusions to be derived from last week's encounters are that the French artillery fire is probably increasing in strength, that with the exception of slight advances on the eastern side the enemy are very much where they were a week ago, but that their heavy guns are intended to figure more conspicuously in the later stages of this great battle.

The magnificent resistance of France, to which Lord Northcliffe pays full tribute, has aroused the admiration of her Allies and of the people of all nations, and has even received reluctant acknowledgment from the foe. Never has the French Army risen to nobler heights of courage and tenacity, and never has an almost overwhelming attack been more brilliantly checked and held. What France has held during these desperate days she will, in our belief, continue to hold. The issues at stake are almost incalculable—far greater in any case than the strategical importance of this particular sector of the line. If the Germans really fail now, when they are stronger than they can ever hope again to be in this war, the tide will have definitely turned against them. In some of its characteristics the battle of Verdun recalls the first battle of Ypres.

In the magnitude of the larger issues involved it more nearly resembles the battle of the Marne. General Joffre's triumph at the Marne meant that the first German plan of campaign in the West had definitely come to grief. After an interval of nineteen months, and an incredible amount of preparation, the Germans have struck again in the West on a scale which for intensity and vigor outdoes all their previous attempts. Only one conclusion can be drawn if their onslaught is finally repelled and dies away, as their other attacks have died. It is a conclusion which will be drawn for the first time by the German nation themselves, for the conviction is growing that one of the main objects of the Verdun attack is to hearten the drooping spirits of the people of the Fatherland. Nothing else explains the exaggeration with which minor incidents of the battle, such as the "capture" of Fort Douaumont, have been chronicled in the German Press.

Other motives, as Lord Northcliffe suggests, doubtless entered into the plan. A new War Loan is imminent. There are neutrals to be heartened as well as Germans. There is increasing economic pressure which may have forced the General Staff to a premature offensive. One motive may have been to anticipate any plans formed by the Allies for the spring; another to seek some sort of triumph in the West before turning to a summer campaign against Riga and the Pskoff lake region which is still believed to be included in German designs. But a definite failure before Verdun, for which we all hope, may materially affect the future of the war and bring large consequences in its train. Meanwhile we may regard with equanimity the ambitious forecasts of Herr Harden.

He professes to dream of a piercing of the Western front, the fall of Paris, and other startling possibilities. Herr Harden and all Germans may be reminded of the Heidelberg professor who bade Longfellow's hero to "beware of the solemn deceivings of his vast desires."

It is satisfactory to be able to note that while the German infantry were once more attacking in vain the village of Douaumont last Thursday, the British won a substantial little success in the Ypres salient. They assaulted and recaptured the trenches at the bluff on the Ypres-Comines Canal which were temporarily wrested from them on February 14. In doing so, they took as prisoners five officers and 249 men. The bluff was more important than it may have seemed from the curt official bulletins, for it represented an observation post of some value in a salient where such posts are unfortunately rare. From the moment it was lost it was obvious that it would have to be retaken at the earliest opportunity. The attacking force not only recovered the bluff, but they gained some new and useful ground, which will make it more secure in future. Sir Douglas Haig is to be congratulated on so prompt a retaliation, which has greatly gratified our troops in Flanders, and is regarded as a happy augury for the coming campaigning season.

Travelettes

Lamy

LAMY is a little white circle on the railroad map and a little gray blur on the south-western landscape. Some hundreds of California tourists pass here every day without even looking out of the dining-car window. Lamy deserves at least a cursory glance. She contribute more to the sum total of earthly happiness than many places considerably larger.

She is the third member of a trinity of American cities that seem to have a peculiarly strong attraction for the newly married. Niagara is a source of electric power and a background for honeymoons. Washington, D. C., furnishes the nation with legislation, administration and popular goal for rash young couples who have just faced a minister and answered him in the affirmative. Lamy has nothing to show in the way of dynamos or diplomats, but it is a great place for honeymoons.

One blissful couple at a time, is about Lamy's capacity. Unlike the national indoor sport of poker, two pair spoil Lamy's hand. There is no room for them. They would be about as lonely and private as three hermits in a row-boat. But by some beneficent provision of nature, or some subtle understanding among the newly married, such a calamity is always avoided. You never find two honeymooning couples in Lamy. You almost always find one.

Lamy combines the isolation of Robinson Crusoe's Island and the comforts of home. It is a station on a transcontinental railway line, set down where it is because of the necessity of feeding the traveler occasionally. Hence Lamy consists almost entirely of one hotel, where large numbers of people eat, but practically no one stops. It is low and cool and rambling, built after the plan of the old Spanish missions, quiet and undisturbed.

Two or three times a day a long express train rolls in, a troop of hungry tourists descends on the dining-room, sleeping Indians get up from the brick pavement which they philosophically use for a mattress and begin to peddle pottery and bows and arrows, and the couple who happen to be in possession of the hotel retire to the shadded courtyard where the clatter of knives and forks is subdued to a distant murmur. After twenty minutes of furious feeding the train departs, and peace and Cupid are left again in undisputed sway.

A Study In Human Nature @ The Barber's Rebuke

"Hair cut," announced a member of The New York Times staff, as he settled himself in a chair in a barber-shop in Times Square. "Clip it close, but leave enough to part. I don't want to be scalped."

"Yes, Sir," responded the elderly, gray-headed barber, briskly, as he adjusted towel and apron about his customer, shuffled several pairs of scissors before selecting one, and then stepped back of the chair. "Bad weather we're having, isn't it, Sir?"

It was bad weather for all except such as may enjoy slush, chill, and dampness. The customer was not one of these and his temper had conformed somewhat to the weather. Therefore he responded gruffly and shortly. Apparently the elderly barber was one to take a hint. For several moments there came from behind the chair where he was at work only the continual clip-clip of his scissors.

There was something even soothing in the sound, and the surprised and pleased customer noted with satisfaction that here at last seemed to be the ideal barber; one who did not torture his victim with the inanities of conversation but who as content to do his work in workmanlike manner, skillfully, rapidly, silently. The half-shorn one had almost been lulled into a doze when his mind was jolted to attention by the ingratiating whisper of the barber:

"Like to have your shoes shined, Sir? Kind of muddy from this weather, eh?"

"I don't want a shine," responded the customer angrily. There was no reply from the barber; only the gentle clip-clip, renewed. Again the man in the chair half lost himself in that delicious state between sleep and full wakefulness.

"How about your hands, Sir? Have 'em manicured?" the barber's voice as soft as a mother's with her child. It almost cooed, but to the outraged one it was a very shriek of defiance, and he answered it in kind, growling:

"No, hang it. Don't bother me. Just cut my hair."

Clip-clip, clip-clip. The sound resumed. Not a word from the barber as he cut, and combed, combed and cut, and finally lay aside scissors and comb for a soft-faced brush, which he gently passed over the customer's face, head, and neck.

Thank heaven, it was almost over. Now for a quick part, a touch of the razor, over and back of his ears, and the customer could be on his way. No water or tonic on his hair! He roused himself, straightened in the chair, peered at his reflection in the mirror and made the several other customary motions of preparation for leaving the chair when the voice of the barber sounded again, this time in his very ear, and low pitched as though the words it carried told of something shameful:

"Quite a little dandruff in your hair, Sir. Like to have an egg shampoo? Only take a minute and clean all that stuff away. Great for the hair. No, Sir? Well, then, how about a shave? Face's a little bristly, Sir. Or a facial massage? Very soothing and comforting, Sir."

The customer's temper boiled over. Said he:

"Never mind my hair and never mind my face. I know I've got dandruff. I'm spavined, ringboned, got housemaid's knee, and a Charley horse in the right arm. I'm 33 years old, a little rheumatic, and have the gout. But I like 'em. When I want you to do anything for 'em I'll tell you. Right now I want my hair cut and I want it finished pretty blamed quick. That's all you can do for me!"

From the barber came a sigh; a sigh that was eloquent of understanding, sympathy, even pity; but yet a sigh of resignation, too, as though it said: "You know not what you do." Then the barber made careful selection of a razor and stropped it slowly for those touches over and back of the ears. He looked grieved and sad and, as he turned back to the chair, he spoke, saying:

"You should not be impatient, Sir. After all, you shouldn't blame a man for trying to sell his goods. Admit now that I didn't bother you while I cut your hair. I didn't talk to you about politics or the war or Jess Willard and Moran or anything else. Then you oughtn't to jump on me now.

"It's just as much my business, Sir, to try to sell goods as it is the business of any salesman. There's that bootblack, now. It's as much as his job is worth to fail to ask a customer if he wants a shine. It's the boss's orders and it's the boss get the money; not the bootblack. Remember that. Now when I asked you, I saved you just that much bother from the boy, and when he stepped up, I signalled him away, though you didn't see me. It was the same with the manicure girl. She has to make a living, you know, and it's up to me to help her.

"As for my suggestions, Sir, if I didn't make 'em the boss wouldn't want me long. The more work I do the better he likes me naturally, and shampoos and massages and shaves and hair cuts are my goods and it's up to me to sell 'em. Just think it over, Sir, and you'll see I'm right and a customer hasn't got any kick coming if a barber doesn't bother him with too much fresh conversation.

"When you jumped on me just now I was reminded of one of the best customers I ever had." The elderly barber smiled gently as his thoughts slipped back to the time he began to describe, as he added: "I didn't always work for some one else. I had my own shop for twenty years in Third Avenue near Twenty-third Street, and a fine stand it was. I hired three barbers and I did a good business, too, but I lost it all, never mind how, and now I'm working for another man.

"But when I had it, I had a nice lot of customers, mostly German, Sir. I'm German myself. The man I was thinking of was Mr. Cohen, Harry Cohen, who kept a little haberdashery a few doors away from my store. Every evening he came in to get shaved and he wouldn't let anybody touch him but me: said the rest of 'em hurt his face. I didn't work much then; mostly just bossed the shop, but I was always ready to oblige a good customer.

"Every evening was just the same. 'Good evening, William,' he'd say, and I'd say: 'How do you do, Mr. Cohen?' Then we'd chat along as I worked and when I'd finished he'd hustle out, saying: 'So long, William,' and I'd say: 'Good night, Mr. Cohen.'

"Never anything but a shave he wanted, and I never bothered him about anything else till one night I saw that his hair was really curling round back of his ears. Honest, I only meant to be a friend when I said: 'Your hair's a little long, Mr. Cohen. Better let me cut it while you're in the chair.'

"He turned on me just like you did, Sir, and he says: 'William, when I want my hair cut I'll tell you. I know exactly what I want and what I want is a shave.' Of course I was pretty sore. Anybody'd be when they'd only meant to be friendly, but I didn't say anything. I just finished shaving him, and when he said: 'So long, William,' I answered just as usual: 'Good night, Mr. Cohen.'

"But next day I went around to his store. I'd made up my mind just what I'd do. A clerk hurried up to wait on me, but I waved him aside, just like Mr. Cohen used to do my barber and I says: "Never mind, young man, I'll wait for Henry." Cohen heard me and looked up, astonished like. He was waiting on another customer, but presently he got through and came over to me, rubbing his hands together and saying, 'Good morning, Mr. Schmidt,' and I says, 'Good morning, Henry.' He says, 'What can I do for you, Mr. Schmidt?' and I says, 'Henry, I want to get a pair of suspenders.' I didn't need any, but I had to buy something, so he showed me several pair, and I picked out the cheapest ones for 25 cents. Cohen, he did 'em up, and as he handed 'em across the counter to me, he says: 'Anything else, Mr. Schmidt? How about some collars or neckties? Got enough shirts? I've got a new line just in,' and I says, remembering what I'd come for, I says: 'Henry, when I want any collars, or neckties, or shirts, I'll tell you. I know exactly what I want, and what I want is a pair of suspenders.' Cohen certainly looked surprised, but before he could say anything I'd picked up my parcel and gone out.

"I didn't much expect I'd see Cohen again, but sure enough that evening he comes in and says, just as usual: 'Good evening, William,' and I says: 'Good evening, Mr. Cohen.' And he says: 'William, that was a good one you taught me. I just want a shave tonight, but if you think I need a haircut any time, I'd like it if you'd tell me.' And I says: 'All right, Mr. Cohen.'"

While he talked the elderly barber had finished with his razor and with his comb and brush. He swept away the towel and the apron with one motion and bowed his customer out of the chair.

"William, you're all right," the latter exclaimed, as he pressed a quarter into William's palm, and William responded: Yes, Sir. Thank you, Sir. And any time you'd be needing a shampoo or a face massage, why I'd be very glad to serve you, Sir."

The Super U.

Germany's Monster Submarine

By Richard Thirkell
(Daily Mail)

It is just sixteen months since we first began to receive from neutral capitals vague reports of new and exceedingly formidable submarines that were said to have been put in hand in German shipyards within a few weeks of the outbreak of war.

From that time onwards intermittent reports have come to hand tending to confirm the suggestion that our enemies were preparing a novel development of the submarine for our discomfiture.

Last July the Countess von Dagenfeld, a niece of Count Zeppelin, declared in New York that "Germany has now twenty-two submarines large enough to voyage to New York and stay outside the harbor for two months before returning."

Since then several neutral merchants have reported seeing these craft in the Baltic, and, apparently as a result of their observations, various descriptions of them have been built up. They are said to be of high speed and to have a displacement of 5,000 tons—making them exactly one-third heavier than the Arethusa—while their powerful armament is carried in a turret which, surmounted by the conning-tower, would alone project above the surface when the vessel was attacking a ship by gun fire.

* * *

In all existing gun-armed submarines of which details are available the guns are mounted on the deck forward and abaft of the conning-tower, so that the whole length of the upper part of the submarine must be exposed when they are in action. In theory at least, however, the turret system is not new. The American Lake Torpedo-boat Company, from whom the Germans are said to have stolen the designs from which the majority of their submarines are built, have for a decade included among their specifications a "submarine cruiser" built on precisely the lines described.

What is the significance of these new super-submarines, more than six times as heavy as our own E class? Since the beginning of August last year only one British warship, the armed liner India, has been sunk by a submarine in Northerr. Europe, and in the same period the Admiralty have announced the destruction of only two enemy submarines, sunk off the Belgian coast by aircraft bombs on August 26 and November 28 respectively.

If the published accounts of the new U-boats are correct, it cannot be denied that they will modify the existing state of affairs very considerably. Working only upon the meager information that is allowed to come to our knowledge, it is known that the most successful methods of fighting the submarine have been provided by destroyers and drifters, to which vessels Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon attributed the immunity of his fleet from loss by submarine attack during his operations off the Belgian coast. A submarine of 5,000 tons, however, would easily hold her own in combat with a destroyer, while the drifters, whose mode of operation cannot be described, would find themselves severely handicapped when tackling a vessel of the power which a 5,000-ton submarine would necessarily possess. The fast motor-boat, too, would be useless.

* * *

It may well be, therefore, that the advent of the super-submarine, assuming it to possess the characteristics with which it has been credited, will necessitate a complete revision of the methods by which smaller craft were circumvented, and because of this their appearance at sea may at first be attended by an appreciable measure of success. This would especially be the case if the Admiralty's acquaintance with what has been going on in German shipyards is "necessarily speculative"—the phrase and the confession are the First Lord's. On the other hand there are considerations which render the big submarine more vulnerable than the smaller. Its motive power when submerged must be enormously greater and the noise of the motors correspondingly easier to detect, while the increased bulk and speed when cruising beneath the surface would further help to betray its whereabouts more distinctively than in the case of a smaller vessel. In any event, the Navy which so quickly came to grips with the submarine problem when it was absolutely new in warfare is not likely to be nonplussed by a mere development of it after an experience that now approaches the end of its nineteenth month.

* * *

A word may be said in conclusion regarding a description of an "unsinkable" German battleship which has appeared in the Italian *Revista Marittima*, and of which a summary has been cabled to this country. The review in question is one of high standing, not given to idle gossip, and it is therefore premature to dismiss the story, as one Rome correspondent does, as a German bogey "presumably intended to frighten and not to amuse the world." The ship, it is said, has three skins, the two outer ones consisting of substantial armor, and the space between them is filled with a secret material which resists or absorbs the shock of an explosion, such as that caused by a torpedo.

It is difficult to understand why any English newspaper should have treated this story as a joke. It simply means that the Germans are taking the same steps to protect their ships against torpedo attack as the British Admiralty has already taken. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is so far the only person who has been allowed to give any sort of description of the monitors that have been so effectively employed on the Belgian coast and off Gallipoli, and he has mentioned that just below the level of the water-line an artificial hull bulges out to a distance of 10ft., the space between that and the hull proper being filled with "a variety of substances," where a torpedo would explode without doing any damage to the ship itself. "They fear no submarine," he wrote of them, and although at the time he described the system as a secret and a mystery, it is evident that it is neither one nor the other to the Germans. Whether they evolved it out of their own inventiveness or were inspired to imitation by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's description we have as yet no means of knowing.

A STORE OWNED BY FACTORY HANDS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 1.—A co-operative store that sells to its patrons at 5 per cent less than any other store in the same city, and pays dividends upon its stock in addition, certainly deserves a high place on the long list of community mercantile enterprises that have been launched in recent years. The co-operative idea seems to be sweeping the country; but of co-operative stores only a few have attained success.

The employees of a great cotton mill at Columbia, South Carolina, are the owners and operators of this particular venture, and its present success crowns a long list of instructive failures.

The first cotton mills at Columbia were built in 1895 by a man named Whaley, who was not only a manufacturer, but a dreamer and a philanthropist. The mills he erected were architectural masterpieces, and are still among the most beautiful industrial buildings in the United States. But his great purpose was to make of his factories an ideal working place for the poorer classes of white people in South Carolina. He took many measures for the comfort and welfare of his employees which have since been adopted by progressive manufacturers all over the United States.

One of his favorite projects was the establishment of a community store which should retail the necessities of life at wholesale prices; and the store was actually opened and operated for a time upon that basis. But the mills passed out of Whaley's hands and into those of a great corporation, which tried to run the store as a part of its business.

This attempt was a failure, apparently because of the refusal of the workers to patronize it. The store then passed into the hands of a commercial company, which likewise made a failure of its operation and was glad to get out.

At this point, another man of ideals entered into the situation in the person of H. G. Wellborn, who was then manager of the Cotton Mills company. He felt sure that there should be some way of operating this store so that it would be both a convenience and an economy to the working people; and in order to determine how this might be done, he went to the people themselves. He invited a number of the more prominent men in the community of workers to a meeting for the purpose of working out a co-operative plan. At this meeting, by discussion between the workmen and the officers of the company, the plan upon which the store is now conducted was evolved.

The essentials of the plan are that all of the stock is owned by the workers themselves; that the store is managed by men selected from among their own number, and that the Company gives the store management access to its payroll for the collection of accounts

This credit system is of course the really unique feature of the plan and the secret of its success. The mill operative seldom has cash with which to pay for the necessities of life, because he has long been accustomed to getting them on credit and paying when he receives his wages. Thus any privately-owned store which would cater to his trade must have a complicated system of bookkeeping and collecting in order to handle a great number of small accounts. This necessity creates an overhead charge which makes it impossible to sell cheaply.

By its system of collecting from the payroll, this co-operative factory store has neatly obviated the difficulty. The store is operated as a stock company, the stock is all owned by the workers, and these stock holders and patrons all give the store company the legal right to deduct their accounts at regular intervals from their "time" at the factory. As the payrolls are open to the store management, it always knows exactly how much credit it may safely extend to any individual. Thus bookkeeping, collection, and interest charges are cut down to a minimum.

A man experienced in retail store management was first given charge of the venture; but failed to put it on a business basis. One of the operatives who had helped to evolve the plan was then made manager, and although this man had no business experience, being merely a skilled cotton worker, he has made a success of the business from the first. This he attributes largely to the fact that he has the confidence of his customers.

The governing body of the store is a board of nine directors who are elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The board of directors elects a manager, who is paid a reasonable salary. The store employs twelve men, six of whom are clerks, and six delivery wagon drivers. There is also a bookkeeper. The principal business is done in groceries; while shoes, notions, and ready made clothing of certain sorts are also carried in stock.

The shares of the company sell for ten dollars each, and may be paid for at the rate of a dollar down and a dollar a week. No individual owns more than twenty shares. The mills employ about 1,100 persons, and of these, 800 are on the books of the company as regular credit customers, while many of the others are occasional patrons.

The business record of this store is one that any executive might envy. On a paid capital of $5,300, the store did a business of $97,000 during its first year. The capital stock was increased to $8,700 and later to $10,000. Last year the volume of sales amounted to $147,300. The cost of doing business was eight and one-third per cent, and it must be remembered that this includes a credit and a delivery system. A dividend of 50 per cent was paid to the stockholders.

The milling company aids the enterprise by charging it a very low rental for the building it occupies, which is on company property; but in every other way the store is on the same basis as a private concern. Its ability to sell at 5 per cent less than any other store in town, and pay a high dividend on its stock, is attributed to the relatively low salaries paid its employees, its inexpensive credit system, and its rapid sales, twelve turn-overs a year being the rule. The net profit last year was 5 per cent.

To realize the value of this enterprise to the mill operatives, you have only to compare it with the typical "company store", which usually supplies the needs of factory operatives whose work compels them to live at a distance from retail centers. These company stores usually have all of the workers heavily in their debt. They take back a part of the workman's wages in the form of an excessive profit, and make him, in effect, a slave of the establishment, since he nearly always owes more than he has earned, and is not free to go if he chooses.

This co-perative store never gives the employee more credit than he has earned, and it sells to him at the lowest possible price.

Equally as important as the economic advantages of such an establishment is the spirit of community enterprise which it brings into being. The employees of this cotton mill are united in an undertaking for the common good. They meet to discuss it and to elect leaders. There is little doubt but what their activities as a community will be extended.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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YES AND I'LL TELL MAGGIE YOU WANT ME TO TAKE YOU TO MY CLUB- SEE - THEN I CAN GIT OUT-
YES-I JUST LANDED FROM ITALY TODAY-
THE COUNT WANTS TO SEE MY CLUB!
ISN'T THIS A COINCIDENCE - COUNT DE MACARONI JUST CALLED- YOU MUST MEET HIM-
IT'S ALL UP!
COUNT DE BANANAS - MEET THE COUNT DE MACARONI -
O-U'
BUONA SERA GRAZIA COLUM-BO - ITALIANO BANANO!
A COUNT - HEY - JUST CAME OVER! I SUPPOSE YOU FORGOT HOW TO SPEAK YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE COMING OVER ON THE BOAT!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Famous Writers as Poor Talkers

The divine spark flows often through the pen where it seems absent from the tongue and vice versa. Thus many great orators have been dullards at writing and many great writers fools as conversationalists.

La Fontaine, whose fables are of world renown for their wit, and Descartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher, were dull in speech, while Marmontetl, the novelist, was so boring that a friend once said after an interview:

"I must go and read his tales to recompense myself for the weariness of hearing him."

Schubert, the composer of the famous serenade, was extremely modest, hence, to some extent, his failure to obtain any permanent appointment to deliver him from his precarious mode of existence. His friend, Lacher, describes him as "looking like a cabman!"

Then again Schumann devoted himself largely to the art of spiritualism. One of his delusions was that the spirits of Schubert and Mendelssohn visited him. Finally he became insane and spent the last two years of his life in a private asylum.

Samuel Johnson inherited from his father "a vile melancholy," a terrible tendency to depression and despair which never wholly ceased to dominate him. All through life he was of indolent habits, but never learned how to control his temper.

His manner was rough and savage; he was slovenly in dress, and made strange gesticulations.

In the year 1818 Lord Macaulay, essayist and historian, went to Trinity College, but he failed to distinguish himself as a student. Yet he twice won the Chancellor's medal for English verse.

Another interesting example of a "famous fool" is seen in Leigh Hunt, poet and essayist, and friend of Byron and Coleridge. His life was one of ceaseless activity, and as ceaseless embarrassment, for he "never knew his multiplication table."

Buddha's Remains

The Archæological Department of India, have made a discovery of extraordinary interest amongst the ruins of the ancient city of Taxila. It consists of a casket containing remains with an inscription indicating that they are those of the Buddha himself. This is the third of the kind that has been reported upon good authority in India, the first having been reported a good many years ago upon the borders of Nepal, and the second more recently near Peshawar.

There is, of course, always room for difference of opinion as to the authenticity of these relics, but the fact that they have been found in widely separated localities does not prove that they are not genuine. The accepted story is that after the cremation of the Buddha the ashes were distributed amongst his disciples who carried them to a number of localities where they were preserved with the utmost care and eventually interred with loving reverence. The last set to be discovered were made over to the Buddhists of Mandalay, but it is not yet announced what will be done with the present ones. Other Buddhistic remains have also been discovered by Sir John Marshall at Taxila particulars of which have not yet been made public.

Further particulars show that the Buddhist relics comprise several deposits found in various stupas at Chir-topo, Taxila, during the last two years. The majority are enclosed in small vases of gold placed inside larger vases of soapstone or silver and accompanied by gems, coins and articles of jewellery. The stupas which enshrined them belong to the period between 50 B.C. and 100 A.D. In one case the relics were accompanied by an inscription stating that they were relics of the Blessed Buddha. Other relics may be Buddha himself or of his disciples. All were greatly venerated in antiquity.

A Piano Of 522 Keys

Does anyone want to hear six pianists playing all at once upon one piano of forty-five octaves and a keyboard measuring 30 feet? If so, the Empire Theatre will be the place; Saturday, Febrpary 12th., the day; and "Follow the Crowd" the piece which will give this notable opportunity. The piano is to have 522 keys, and brain-searching efforts have been made to achieve precise calculations of the number of strings that will be set jangling all at once when the half-dozen able-bodied musicians sit down to do their mightiest at the mammoth key-board.

The novelty, of course, comes from America, (says the *Daily News*) where its success is said to have been immense. There it was a feature of "Stop! Look! Listen!" which went so well at the Globe Theatre, New York, that people paid more than £40,000 to see it in the first week and spent over £20,000 in advance bookings.

"Follow the Crowd" is the English version, by Arthur Wimperis and Hartley Carrick, of the same production, which Mr. Alfred Butt is not describing as a revue, although it will have that title thrust upon it.

"Follow the Crowd" aims at being outstandingly funny and melodious. It has two acts, seven scenes, and a story, and it opens in a costumer's shop, and closes in the home of the "star"—Miss Ethel Levey: It is to be presented by a very strong company, including Mr. Robert Hale, Mr. Joseph Coyne, Miss Fay Compton, and Miss Blanche Tomlin, and its chorus will number 75.

But the music of Irving Berlin is expected to be the great hit of the production. New York critics declared it to be the most haunting and irresistible set of numbers which this master of ragtime has so far contrived, and "Hula, hula," an exotic dance, created an extraordinarily favorable sensation.

Best of All

Lays of the Hertfordshire Hunt by the late Capt. George U. Robins of the East Yorkshire Regiment have just been republished. Capt. Robins, who spent a number of years in China, met his death last May in the Hill 60 fight. This is the "Envoi" addressed to his wife:—

I have seen the thrones of the Kings that were,
The lands where the Power shall be,
From the Zoutspanberg to the Himalaya,
From the sea to the furthest sea.
I have searched the earth for a fairer face,
For a friendship half so true,
But the heart comes back to its resting place,
For the World holds none like you.
From all Life's guerdons the great and small
I have learnt the worth of the Best of All.

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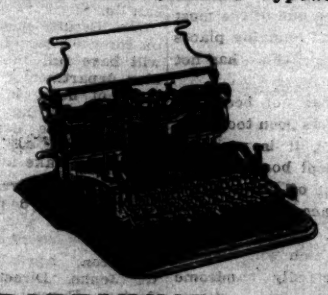

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To two tins BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, two cups Sugar and beaten whites of two eggs, add half tin DEL MONTE Peaches; place in freezer and turn steadily until mixture is stiff, then pack and cover closely and let it stand for two hours. A thin slice of peach may be served with each portion.

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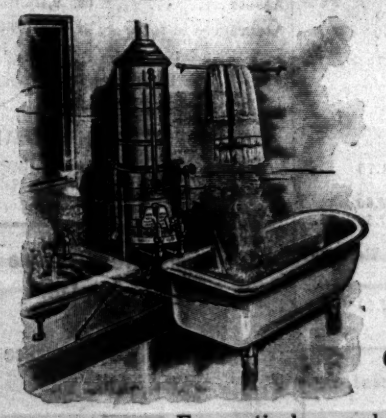
As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

WHC **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.**
SHANGHAI

HOT WATER



at any hour
Night or Day
without the use of the
Kitchen Range
Can be Secured
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Gas Water Heater

For particulars apply to
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.
Engineer's Office 5 Thibet Road.
Or Showroom 29 Nanking Road.

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Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 5, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1910
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9¾ Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	9.77
Peking Bar	364
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29 7/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.50
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	477
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9¾
London	Demand	2-9 13/16
India	T.T.	209¼
Paris	T.T.	396½
Paris	Demand	397
New York	T.T.	66¾
New York	Demand	66⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	75
Batavia	T.T.	159

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10 13/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-10 15/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11¼
Paris	4 m-s.	416
New York	4 m-s.	69⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

	£1—Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.41
,, ,,	1—Marks	3.62
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.48
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.34
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.29
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.375
Chinese Dollars, 72.375
On Peking, Demand, 105⅜
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 15/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 114
On Nanchang, Demand, 73½
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71¼
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62⅞
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/16

April 5, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 5, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Yangtsze Ins. $305.00
H. and S. Banks $775.00
F.M.C. 6% Debs. 1911 Tls. 100.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 2.50
New Eng. Tls. 10.75
S'hai Dock Tls. 75.50
S'hai Dock Tls. 76.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.25
Almas Tls. 17.50
Dominions Tls. 18.15
Gulas "L" X.D. Tls. 11.75
Senawangs Tls. 24.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.60
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.50

Direct Business Reported
Shanghai Tugs (Pref) Tls. 50.50
Gulas "B" Tls. 12.75
Gulas "L" Tls. 12.25
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.60
Sungalas Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 5, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Consolidated Tls. 5.05 cash
Repahs Tls. 1.65 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.75 April
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.25 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.15 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.50 X.D. May
Langkats Tls. 12.50 X.D. May
Langkats Tls. 36.25 cash
Senawangs Tls. 24.25 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash

Direct
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.30 cash
Semanbus Tls. 2.10 cash
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—Today's rubber prices are:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 3½d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 3¼d. to 3s. 2¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Flat owing to lack of demand.
Stocks: 7465 tons.
Last Quotation, London, April 3.
Spot: 3s. 4½d. Paid.
July to December delivery 3s. 3½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet.. 3s. 3½d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 3s. 3¾d.
Market flat; poor demand.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	34	2	6
Standard Tin (Cash)....	197	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	86	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	193	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—Today's rates, prices, and deliveries are as follows:
Bar Silver Spot ....(small) 29 7/16d.
Supplies Egyptian Cotton Brown ..... 10.47d.
Scinde Bengal Cotton..... 5.60d.
Mid-Americans Cotton .... 7.65d.
Plantation Rubber.. (paid) 3s. 3½d.
Deliveries China Silk (bales) 28
Deliveries Canton Silk (bales) 7
Deliveries Japan Silk (bales) 6
Tone of Tea Market is Firm.

March Rubber Outputs

We are advised that the output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of March was 8,900 lbs.

The output of dry rubber from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913), for the month of March was 2,450 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for March from the Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd. was 5,277 lbs. and from the Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd. 5,732 lbs. Shortage due to wintering.

Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., inform us that the March output of dry rubber from the Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. was 7,000 lbs.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00
For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.
Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000
The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHUEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

U. S. OIL INDUSTRY ON EVE OF A BOOM

The Use of Petroleum Products Has Become More General

New York, February 12.—The rising price of gasoline and other oils and dispatches from Washington indicating that Congress may take an active interest in conditions in the oil business, lend interest to William J. Smallwood's statement today of why he thinks the oil industry in this country is on the eve of the biggest legitimate boom in its history. Smallwood is oil export for Carl H. Pferzheimer and Co., dealers in oil securities in Wall Street. Smallwood bases his statement on the recent expansion in the oil business and the higher prices of gasoline. In two weeks recently the securities of the 36 Standard Oil companies appreciated over $148,000,000 in value, due primarily to the sudden improvement in the oil trade.

"Conditions in the oil trade are now very similar to those which prevailed in 1912 and 1913, except that the use of petroleum products since that time has become more general," asserted Smallwood today. "The period following the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., in 1911 up to 1913 was more profitable than any previous time in the oil industry.

"The discovery of the most wonderful high grade oil pool ever known was made early in 1914. This pool, which is known as the Cushing in Oklahoma fields, increased its output until a maximum of 300,000 barrels a day was reached, which meant that over 100,000,000 barrels a year had been added to the company's supply. The result was that crude oil price swent tumbling, Oklahoma, oil dropped from $1.05 to forty cents a barrel.

"But the situation now is entirely changed from what it was a year ago. Last year there was a flood of oil. Now the consumption is running so near the supply that not only have prices of crude oil, and in turn refined oil, greatly increased but there is a danger that next year will see the output unequal to the demand. Consumption is now running about a billion and a half gallons of gasoline a year, next year the consumption will be near the two billion gallons.

"To prepare for the expected big business of 1916 many of the Standard Oil companies are rushing additions and extensions to their plants. The Solar Refining company is building a $1,000,000 addition at Lima, O., and this is only a two million dollar concern. The Standard Oil of Indiana is increasing its capacity and when the improvements now under way are completed will have cost several millions. So is the Standard Oil of Kansas extending its works. In fact, all the oil companies are preparing for a boom this year.

"And the most gratifying feature of the oil situation is that its prosperity does not depend on the war. In fact, increased business is likely to follow the close of the war. One of the very large consumers of petroleum in the future will be the merchant marine and contracts have already been made for the extensive use of fuel oil for transatlantic liners. The adoption of these contracts only waits the culmination of the war.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of silver at 29 7/16d. is ⅜d. higher than last week. Notwithstanding fair settlements of export paper and resales of T.T. on London on speculative a-c, our local rate for T.T. on London is quoted 2s. 9¾d. only ¼d. higher than last week. There has naturally been very little demand for T.T. on London, but there is always a fair running demand for T.T. on London on a-c of current requirements and on a-c of, interest on loans, etc., and with the waning of export settlements, which have been abnormally large during the last six weeks, the absence of suitable cover no doubt accounts for our rates remaining below the parity of silver. At the close the exchange market is quoted easy. Our stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 33,660,000 is Tls. 137,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars at $23,250,000 is practically unchanged.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BATU ANAM ESTATES PAY 12 PER CENT

Net Profit Tls. 51,084; Profit And Loss Account in Credit Tls. 61,653

The directors of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., have issued the following report for the year 1916:—

Acreage.—The area of the Estates remains the same and is as follows:

Planted Hevea	866 acres
Reserve, swamps, buildings, etc.	1,457 acres
	2,323 acres

Rubber Harvest.—The crop of rubber harvested for the year amounted to 130,904 lbs. against an estimate of 130,000 lbs.

	1914	1915
Number of trees in tapping on Jan. 1...	37,400	37,600
Number of trees in tapping on Dec. 31.	37,600	57,325
Acreage in tapping January 1.....	337	352
Acreage in tapping December 31.....	352	613
Average yield per tree per annum...	2.13 lbs.	2.67 lbs.
Average yield per acre per annum...	242 lbs.	242 lbs.
Average cost of tapping only	17.29	13.26c.

Estimate for 1916.—The crop of rubber estimated for 1916 is 200,000 lbs.

Cost of Production.—The cost of production free on board at port of shipment, and including proportion of depreciation, amounted to 1-3.76 as compared with a corresponding cost in the preceding year of 1-4.33.

Sale of Rubber.—The total quantity sold during the year was 147,404 lbs., which realized an average gross price of 2-2.91 for all grades, against 1-10.12 in 1914. The rubber was sold as follows:
London .... 65,055-lbs. @ 2-2.26 per lb.
Singapore... 28,349-lbs. @ 2-3.43 per lb.

Forward Sale of Rubber.—In November 1915 your Directors sold 1½ tons a month, January-June 1916 delivery, at the price of $160 a picul, equal to 3-2 London delivery.

Weeding.—The comparative weeding costs per acre per month were as follows:

	1915	1914
	$1.08	$2.38

Labor.—The supply of Tamil labor has not come up to expectation. The labor force at December 31, 1915 was as follows:

	1915	1914
Tamils	367	387
Javanese	5	10
Chinese	100	20
	472	417
Rainfall.—Days	147	141
Inches	81.89	73.62

Health.—The health of the Estate coolies has been fairly satisfactory.

Pests and Diseases.—Cases of disease are promptly treated and are well in hand.

Buildings.—A sum of Tls. 1,620.56 was spent on the erection of New Coolie Lines, Stables, etc.

Factory Plant and Machinery.—The sum of Tls. 4,184.42 was spent on the erection of a smoke house and machinery for the manufacture of smoked sheet.

Staff.—Mr. Jewitt, the Manager, left to serve his country at the front in November; Mr. Fowler is the present Acting Manager. The difficulty of obtaining a healthy European staff has not diminished.

Agents.—Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., of Singapore, remain as Agents and Mr. Soger Pears as Visiting Agent.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Share Capital Account.—The underwriters having called for the allotment of the unissued shares the same have been issued in accordance with the terms of the underwriters' agreement.

Working Account. The Working Account shows a profit of Tls. 49,354.17

Profit and Loss Account.—

	Tls.
The nett profit for the year amounts to	51,084.45
To which must be added the balance from 1914.	10,569.28
	61,653.73
Deducting from this the interim dividend paid on February 16, 1916	20,000.00
There remains available	41,653.73

Your Directors recommend that this balance should be dealt with as follows:—

To the payment of a final dividend of 7 candareens per share making 12 per cent. for the year	28,000.00
Write off Buildings and Furniture	1,732.24
Write off Factory Plant and Machinery	9,484.41
Write off Wells and Water Supply	627.29
Bonus to Administrative Staff (as per agreements)...	1,105.85
	40,949.70
Leaving to be carried forward	704.03
	41,653.73

Depreciation.—As shown in the accounts depreciation has been allowed for on a liberal scale.

Apportionment of General Estate Expenditure.—This has been apportioned on the recommendation of your Agents as follows:
71.50 per cent. to Revenue as against 40 per cent. last year
28.50 per cent. to Capital as against 60 per cent. last year

Directorate.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. S. S. Benjamin retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½ Sa.
Cathay, pref.	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$1005.
Yangtsze	$305 Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	$420.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. Sa.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50½ Sa.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123½.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 146 B.
Green Island	$10.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 36½ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 127½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$19 S.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ S.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18.15 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11¾ xd. Sa
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 25 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 11 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang	Tls. 32 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½.
Padang	Tls. 20.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 13¾ Sa.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10.
Senawang	Tls. 24 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.55.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ Sa.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2.60 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 3 Sa.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.35 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 34.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8¾.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96½.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Yunkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 4 was 136 tons."

Capt. Morton Confirmed As Central Stores' Managing Director; Plans New Policy

By the time the Central Stores directorate has got through with the program they have mapped out for the Astor House, that once-supposedly white elephant will hardly be recognisable. What is more, there will not be long to wait for some of the improvements—all designed in the main, of course, to make money for the investors in the property.

Beyond that, they sound like giving Shanghai still another boast, namely, that, besides being the best city in the Far East, having the finest race-course, the longest bar, the most millionaires and the most armed robbers and arms smugglers, it also has the finest hotel.

Building alterations take time, refurnishing does not take so much. So the management are going straight ahead with the latter and guests of a few weeks hence will have no more complaints to make of chairs that won't hold 120 lbs., or trick carpets.

Also, they are going to follow the custom common to all big hotels in the West and instal telephones in each room, a convenience which will be much appreciated. Baths and all fittings which do not come up to the standard expected of the premier hotel in such a place as Shanghai will all be replaced with the right class.

As to building alterations, a start has already been made with the hotel garage which is to take the place of the shops, etc., on Astor Road and those shareholders who, at the annual meeting, seemed to think this a doubtful enterprise, may be surprised to know that all the space there will be has already been booked by hotel guests at prices that will ensure no loss.

Now for the interior ,but as to this there will have to be a little patience shown, for it is a big job and cannot be tackled and completed all at once. Firstly, the lobby has for a long time been one of the most popular meeting and lounging places in the Settlement, but there has not been enough of it.

The bar, also, has not been unpopular, but there has been too much of that. Therefore, it is proposed to remove the present booking office somewhere else, cut off some of the bar, shift the tobacco stall farther back and throw all the space gained on to the lobby, which will then be a roomy and decidedly handsome entrance hall and lounge.

The dining room has only just been re-decorated, but it is not by any means the sort of place the directorate think the hotel ought to have. It would be unfair to say too hard things about the ball room, because there isn't a word that can be said in defence of it. Both have been sentenced.

So has the garden. Where the garden is there will arise a new and splendidly appointed dining room and ball room, without pillars and lighted on the most up-to-date principle.

The space gained by the transfer will be utilised for more bedrooms, probably arranged as special suites for those who desire rather more luxurious apartments than the hotel can at present offer. This is all that has been definitely decided upon at present, but it does not complete the ambitions of the directorate, who intend to remodel the hotel in every way that offers and to utilise every bit of space hitherto wasted.

As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the appointment of Captain H. E. Morton as managing director, to superintend the three hotels owned by the company, was finally confirmed yesterday, from which date he assumed full control and at which both he and his co-directors received numerous congratulations. Already, competent assistance has been booked for him.

The directors have engaged a first-class technical hotel manager from the United States, who comes with the best reputation and will act as assistant to Captain Morton. Should conditions warrant it, a similar appointment will later on be made at the Palace Hotel.

This assistant manager has been engaged through one of the leading hotel men in America and sails from San Francisco, by the Nippon Maru, on May 8.

Still another expert. Mr. Cerutti comes from Romano's, in the Strand, London, one of the world's half-dozen really famous restaurants. He has already presided over kitchens in Shanghai and diners know what he can do.

Mr. Cerutti has also been taken on for the Astor House and he, too, will have full charge in his particular department. He will make a point of being in the dining room personally during all meals. Then, again, anyone desiring to give a private dinner will be referred direct to him to make all arrangements.

PROF. JENKS COMING HERE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 4.—Professor J. W. Jenks, Director of the Far Eastern Bureau, New York, has visited Canton. He intends to proceed to Shanghai, in the interest of the Y. M. C. A., to investigate conditions. His mission is non-political.

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.
(103, Broadway, across O'Brien Twigg's Dispensary)
has just unpacked a
Bankruptcy Stock
And a variety of
Manufacturers' Samples
of silk hosiery, underwear, millinery, and general outfittings, of high-class and stylish summer goods,
To be cleared in Two Weeks
At half market prices.

Selling Agents:
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
4, Foochow Road. Telephone No. 16.

		Per Case	Allowance for empty bottles	Nett
Lager Beer	48 Quarts	$11.00	$1.20	$ 9.80
do.	72 Pints	$11.50	$1.80	$ 9.70
Pilsener Beer	48 Quarts	$12.50	$1.20	$11.30
do.	72 Pints	$13.00	$1.80	$11.20

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd. 4b, Peking Road, Telephone 1651.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	TandjongBalei
Cheribon	PekalonganTebing-Tinggi	
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atreus		Feb. 8
Atsuta Maru		Feb. 7
City of Colombo		Jan. 22
Demodocus		Mar. 18
Eumaeus		Mar. 20
Glenstrae		Mar. 11
Helenus		Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru		Feb. 20
Iyo Maru		Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru		Apr. 2
Kansas		Feb. 6
Kitano Maru		Apr. 2
Knight Companion		Feb. 21
Machaon		Apr. 2
Mishima Maru		Jan. 9
Miyazaki Maru		Mar. 22
Nore		Mar. 26
Pingsuey		Mar. 1
Prosteshaus		Mar. 2
Suwa Maru		Jan. 23
Tydeus		Jan. 16
Waimana		Feb. 18
Yangtsze		Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone		Mar. 23
Atlantique		Mar. 5
Brisbane River		Mar 25
Polynesien		Mar. 29
For Bombay		
Malta**		Apr. 3
Nankin**		Mar. 5
Novara**		Mar. 20
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru		Mar. 9
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Hazel Dollar		Mar. 4
Kamakura Maru		Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru		Feb. 29
Manila Maru		Apr. 4
Shimpo Maru		Feb. 26
Tamba Maru		Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru		Mar. 20
For New York		
City of Baroda		Mar. 6
Indra		Feb. 7
Indrasamba		Mar. 17
St. Patrick		Feb. 27
Skipton Castle		Jan 22
Tuscan Prince		Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Robert Dollar		Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 1
Gleniffer	Feb. 10	Apr. 10
Eurybatas	Mar. 2	May 10
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 7
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 12
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 27
Merionethshire	Feb. 22	Apr. 17
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Namur**	Mar. 4	Apr. 17
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Oanfa	Feb. 17	Apr. 16
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 10
Teucer	Jan. 29	Apr. 8
FROM CAUCUTTA		
Japan	Mar. 25	Apr. 11
FROM SYDNEY		
Eastern	Mar. 15	Apr. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Russia		May 20
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 17	Apr. 13
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bombay		Apr. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 20
City of Lincoln	Feb. 31	Apr. 25
Eurypylus		Apr. 15
Floridian		May 20
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 14
Indrawadi	Jan. 5	Apr. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Apr. 10
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 12
Netherby Hall		Apr. 7
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Apr. 12
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Apr. 8
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Apr. 7
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		May 18
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
China	Mar. 17	Apr. 6
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	May 9
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 25	May 9
Persia Maru	Mar. 15	Apr. 12
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava, from Vladivostock:—Mr. W. S. Burns. From Petrograd:—Mr. E. H. Hermansen, R. Andersen.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru, from Japan:—Mrs. Kodama and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. Tei and 3 children, Mr. K. Yano, Mr. T. Ando, Mr. Cho Kwo, Mrs. L. Warnshuis, Mr. J. Willis, Mr. H. Hylton, Mr. U. Pocherra, Mr. G. Mori, Mr. G. Sakai, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. M. Sai, Mr. H. Miyasawa, Mr. T. Aihara, Mr. T. Kashiwa, Mr. Y. Tsunoda, Mr. K. Matsu-ura, Mr. S. Fukami, Mr. Yu Kin-tow, Mrs. T. Masutani, Mrs. S. Masutani, Mr. and Mrs. Izumi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Terao and 1 child.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mr. Marearity, and Mrs. Allew.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Phine and 2 children, Mr. Trecko, Mr. Welsh, Mrs. C. Lee, and Mr. Wood.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss. Gauss, and Mr. Namdau.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao: — Miss Raphaelle Harada.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Namsang for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Bodard and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mr. J. R. and Miss Elias.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Mrs. M. Simons and children, and Mrs. Pike.

Per C.N. s.s. Hunan for Newchwang, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Youngson.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Anticyclone in China; low pressures over northern Japan; situation very steady. Regular moosoon along the coast. Very fine weather.

5.—Weather fine and clear at Shanghai. Northerly breezes. The pressure keeps steady above the normal means.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	771.44	772.17
„ „ inches	30.37	30.40
Variation n m. for 24 h ..	†0.40	†0.26
Variation n m. for 12 h ..	†22.4	†0.65
Wind { Direction	NNE	NW
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	2	3
Wind { Miles	1.2	1.9
Temperature { Cen	8°7	9°6
Temperature { Fahr.....	38.7	49 3
Humidity: 00	74	38
Nebulosity: 5-10.....	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 4, 5, 6.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"ROMANCE OF THE SEA"
Well acted Photo-play in Two Parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents.

"WIFFLES' FAMILY INTRIGUE"
A film with M. Prince in one of his inimitable comedy characters.
IN TWO PARTS.

"FAST MAIL DANGER"
Hazards of Helen Railroad Series.

"HIS UNCLE'S WINE"
Pathe humorous comedy

"THE SAILORS' PRACTICAL JOKE"
An amusing comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

THURSDAY, April 6th

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
SHOWING
Selected New Pictures
Including
"THE ANGEL OF THE HOME"
Drama in Three Parts

Last Three Nights
of
THE GREAT CHALBERT

Popular Prices

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1916

"THE EMIGRANT'S PROGRESS"
Interesting

"THEODORA"
Drama in Three Parts

"HER SWEETHEART'S MAMMA"
Keystone Comedy

MISS HELEN GALARDI
In New Songs

"A HALTED CAREER"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
The 4th, 5th and 6th April.

1.— *"HOME OF SEALS."* *An Educational Film*
2.—*"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."* *Interesting Comedy*
3.— *"THE BOWERY BOYS."* *A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy*
4.— *"CRUCIBLE OF FATE."* *Very Interesting Drama In Two Parts.*
5.— *"MODERN MYSTERY."* *A Very Interesting Comic*
6.—*"TWENY MINUTES OF LOVE."* *A Very Laughable Chaplin's & Mabel's Comedy*

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.
Two Performances Every Night.
From 7.30 to 9.30
9.30 to 11.30

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 8	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C. P. O. S.
9	5.00*	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
15	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
22	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Mart	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Togo	A. T. Co.
10	P.M.	Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A T Co
10		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	Dollar Co.
21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
30		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
June 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
16	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 6	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Namsang	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co
6	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, etc.	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
8	P.M	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P O S
8	12.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
8	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
28	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
17		Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
19	10 30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Iriawa	N. Y. K.
26	D L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.
30	8 30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tencer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
10	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenifter	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
15		Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Henkington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 6	A.M	Woochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
6	noon	Wuhu, Canton	Kwangse	Br.	Parkus	B. & S.
6	12 30	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Instru	N. Y. K.
6	P.M	Hongkong	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
6	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Mesthrel	B. & S.
7	D.L	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
7	A.M	Amoy	Anping	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co.
8		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
11	D.L	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br	Eedy	B. & S.
13	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
13	D L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 6	noon	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
7	1 30	Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. K.
7	P.M.	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	R. V. F.
7	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
8	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
8	D L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
11	7.00	Dairy	Sasaki Maru	Jap.	Katoh	S. M. K.
11	8.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenifter	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 6	M.N	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
6	M.N	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
6	M.N	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N.Co
7	M.N	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
7	M.N	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	A. M. & Co.
7	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	M. K. K.
8	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	M.N	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N Co
10	M.N	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N.Co.
10	M.N	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
11	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
11	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
11	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
12	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
12	M.N	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N.Co
13	M.N	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
14	M.N	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Apr 5	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 5	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W
Apr 5	Chefoo	Hsinyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 5	Japan	Nikko Maru	1260	Jap.	Murakawa	S. S.	
Apr 5	V'divostock	Poltava	1922	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.	9 P
Apr 5	Japan	Chikugo Maru	446	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 5	Hankow	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Apr 5	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 5	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K	
Apr 5	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co.	
Apr 5	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 5	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
5	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
5	Hankow, etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes&Co
5	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
5	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	4681	Chi	McArthur	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	McIwain	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	Swatow	Holhow	896	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
5	London	Denbigh Hall	3211	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.
5	Yokohama	Siam	3311	Dan	Hansen	A. E. A.
5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2969	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 5	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	1590	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.
5	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K
5	Foochow	Hsinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co.
5	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1536	Br.	Mesthrel	B & S

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
7p	Apr. 3	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
B. S	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
P&OR	Oct. 2	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron, Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, April 6, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.— The str. Kiangyu, Capt. Lindstrom will leave on Thursday night. For Reight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, April 7, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3526

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi Capt. W. B. A. Wilks will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 475.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will be despatched on April 7. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.'s s.s. China sailed from San Francisco on March 17, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, and is due to arrive here on or about today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Wenchow and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at noon on Tuesday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong at noon yesterday and is due at Woosung, 6 a.m. on Saturday, April 8. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Shanghai today.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Yeddo left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Co.'s Hongkew Wharf tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nangkin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 2nd instant.

Positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below:—s.s. Canton passed Gibraltar March 2 for India, s.s. Peking left Kohsichang February 27 homeward, s.s. Yeddo left Hongkong April 4, s.s. Nippon arrived Suez February 26, homeward, s.s. Ceylon arrived Culcutta, March 29, s.s. Japan left Shimonoseki, February 2, homeward, s.s. Sumtra left Honkgong, March 22.

The U.S.S. Cruiser Galveston left Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang will leave Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton today.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Yangtsze which left Shanghai for London on January 23, arrived at the latter port on the 3rd instant.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albergs	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 4	Japan	Awa Maru	3696	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.	W S W
Apr 4	Kiangyin	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A	10 p.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Apr 1		Brodiffe		Fr.			B X
Apr 3	C'wangtao	Burrumbeet	156	Br.	Heppell	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Terabuchie	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 28	Hankow	Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 3	Swatow	Chungking	181	Fr.	Monkman	B. & S.	C N W P
Apr 3	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Aug 3	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co.	U S A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 1	Yangtsze	Foochow	1994	Br.	Owen	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 1	Amoy	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 3	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1358	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 3	N'chwang	Hunan	143	Fr.	Macdonald	B. & S.	W T W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 1	Formosa	Keelung Maru	563	Jap.	Nagahashi	N K K	L P D L W
Apr 2	Japan	Kumi Maru	422	Jap.	Chiba	O. T. Co.	O S K Y W.
Apr 3	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K	W S W.
Apr 4	Hankow	Kiangyu	590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 4	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	Langster	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	681	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	3 O C W
Apr 4	Hongkong	Nelcus		Br.	Maclean	B. & S.	H W Y K
Apr 4	Hongkong	Namsang	4035	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Polzat	747	Am.	Aldriquer	Polzat	O W S B
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Mitten	B. A. L	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6441	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shahun	496	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Hudson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Apr 3	Hankow	Siangyang M.	3338	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 3	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Mesthrel	B & S	W T W
Apr 4		Sakaki Maru	754	Jap	Kushida	S. S.	Y T P D W
Apr 29	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1286	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W
Apr 3	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 4	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	2358	Jap	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L P D W
Apr 4	Hakodadi	Tellus	4 3	Nor	Berg	Wallem & Co	Int D
Mar 18	C'wangtao	Westfold	1171	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M.A.	Y T P D
Mar 22	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Jones	N. S. N. Co	Y T P D W
Apr 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1567	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Bessie Dollar . . . . . About May 10

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma. Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan.... Apr. 8
Empress of Asia . . . . ,, 21
Monteagle ..... ,, 28
Empress of Russia .. May 19
Empress of Japan.... June 3
Empress of Asia .... ,, 16
Monteagle ..... July 1
Empress of Russia .. ,, 14
Empress of Japan.... July 29
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11
Empress of Russia .. Sept. 9

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons May 9
,, "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons June 3
,, "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 21
,, "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Aug. 18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Apr. 28
,, "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons May 23
,, "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons July. 11
,, "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Aug. 8
,, "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 2
,, "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons July 30
,, "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 6. JUNE 12 AUG. 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

Business and Official Notices

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.
9172

Tennis Balls 1916.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. are shortly to receive a large stock of tennis balls.

Price $9.00 per doz.

No extra postage to Outports. Orders now received.

35 NANKING ROAD.
Tel. No. 1922.
9267

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8883

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓)
9212

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE undersigned have moved their offices to the ground floor of the UNION BUILDING, Canton Road.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.
9259

In The United States Court For China

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of Thomas Shirdan, deceased.

Cause No. 486

Testamentary Proc. No. 184

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Shirdan, deceased, late of Shanghai, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, Executrix of his estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before September fifteenth, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

Francis Gertrude Shirdan.
Shanghai, China, March 15, 1916.
9069

FOR SALE! CLEARANCE BARGAINS!!

Beginning Saturday, the 1st April

The China Lace Bazaar

Will Close Out at Great Reduction
THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
HAND MADE ALL KIND LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
Do not miss this Chance for Bargains.
Remember, one week only

The China Lace Bazaar

1903, BUBBLING WELL ROAD (Nanking Road Bridge-Race Course Corner)
9243

Do You Want Timber?

We have just received a large quantity of timber from California, such as Singapore Hard Wood and Red Wood, Bangkok Teak Squares. All kinds of planks are kept in stock, especially suitable for construction work, for Dock Cos. and Building Contractors.

For Cheapest Prices and Particulars
Apply to
YUEN ZANG LUMBER CO.,
1189, North Soochow Road,
SHANGHAI
9280

NOTICE

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all kinds done. Address 7, Siccawei Road, or Telephone West 350.
9251-A-7

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
9266

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Russians in Protest To Neutral Powers On Sinking of Portugal

Austria Tells Holland It Was Not Her Submarine Torpedoed Tubantia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 4.—Russia has protested to all the neutral Powers against the torpedoing of the hospital-ship Portugal. Speeches expressing burning indignation at this "frightfulness" have been made in the Duma and the Council of the Empire.

A Turkish communique claims that, on March 31, a Turkish submarine, north-east of Batum, sank a Russian transport of 12,000 tons, with soldiers and war material on board. Evidently, the Portugal is referred to.

The Hague, April 4.—The Austrian Minister has assured the Dutch Government that no Austrian submarine was in the neighborhood when the Dutch liner Tubantia was sunk.

Amsterdan, April 3.—The Dutch steamship lines are conferring as to the best route to be taken in consequence of the activity of German submarines. Meanwhile, many big liners will not sail.

London, April 4.—The Norwegian steamer Ino (702 tons) has been sunk. No lives were lost.

News Brevities

A robber was arrested while attempting to break into the Ewo Opium Godown Tuesday night.

• • •

The bankruptcy case of the Chartered Bank versus the trustees of the estate of A. J. Symons was fixed for April 27 in the British Appeal Court yesterday.

• • •

Because an inquiry into the accounts of the defendants was not finished, a further adjournment was taken in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the hearing of the judgment summons by the Anglo-Nestle Swiss Milk Company against R. Fitzgerald for $545.49.

• • •

Mr. Carl D. Meinhardt, American vice-consul at Chefoo, is in Shanghai on his way back to his post after leave of absence at home. Mr. Meinhardt brought back a bride with him. His home is in Brockport, New York. The couple arrived in Shanghai Tuesday. They are stopping at the Kalee Hotel.

• • •

The next monthly meeting of the Women's Temperance Union promises to be one of great interest to all who are watching the progress of the so-called "Woman's Movement." A paper is to be given by Miss Laura White, who recently delighted her audience at a meeting of the Union Church Ladies' Society. The subject will be "Some Phases of Woman's Social Service." This meeting will be held on Friday, in the Lecture Hall of Union Church, beginning at 4.30, and lasting for one hour. A "musical monologue" will also be contributed by Miss Smith of the McTyeire School. All ladies are cordially invited.

Sir J. Nixon Advised Advance to Bagdad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that General Sir John Nixon advised the advance to Bagdad.

Saturday Club To Hear Bishop Brent And Prof. J. W. Jenks

The twenty-sixth meeting of the Saturday Club will be held at the Palace Hotel at 12.15 p.m., next Saturday, April 8. Hon. Thomas Sammons will act as chairman.

The speakers will be Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, and Bishop Charles H. Brent of the American Church Mission in the Philippines. Both these gentlemen are coming in on the Empress of Japan which will reach Shanghai early Saturday morning. Professor Jenks has already promised to speak; and a wireless message of acceptance is expected from Bishop Brent at any moment. The former is to be in Shanghai several days, while the latter will stay only as long as the Empress is at Woosung.

Bishop Brent is well-known in the Orient. His service as Chairman of the International Opium Commission which met in Shanghai in 1909 brought him into great prominence. His tireless efforts in behalf of the people of the Philippines have done much to raise the plane of living throughout the islands.

Professor Jenks, head of the department of Political Science in New York University, is making an extended trip in the Orient.

Cafes Must Close 1 a.m. End of This Month

Temperance Societies and H. And S. Bank Oppose Extension; Hours Cut Down

Demon Rum has received another hard body blow from its enemies. The Watch Committee of the Municipal Council has refused to extend the closing hours of the city's six most prominent joy water hongs. Not only that, but to make things worse, the closing hour has been changed from 2 a.m. to 1 a.m. The news is conveyed in this paragraph in the Municipal Gazette:

"The following six establishments hold licences providing for the extension of the closing hour until 2 a.m.:—The Astor House, Carlton Cafe, Neumann's Cafe, Palace Gardens, St. George's Hotel and the Point Hotel. The protests of the World's Women's Temperance Union, the Total Abstinence Circle and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are considered at length and a police comment is submitted. After some discussion, the view prevails that the closure of these establishments at 1 a.m. will suffice. This arrangement will have effect from the end of April."

The Watch Committee also disapproved the application for a license made by E. Josefi, for No. H 100, Nanzing Road. The objectors in this case were St. Luke's Hospital, the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, St. Xavier's College, the Hongkew Church and three residents.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	20-25
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Whitebait	,,	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	,,	20-25
Snipe	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-40
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	4-5
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00-1.20
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	,,	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	,,	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
				Peking-Mukden Line		
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	221	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	266	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	319	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	378	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.35	3.59	421	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	523	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	601	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23	693	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan'siang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.23	11.39		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.06	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.08
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.14
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.33	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.42
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

Miles.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Miles.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45	
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19

STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 46	4.10	6.00	8.25
Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 4*
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m	p.m.	p m.
Shanghai South ....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.59	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,

ON

SATURDAY, the 8th inst.

at 2 p.m.

All Substantial & Superior Household Furniture and Effects

also

A Long Line of Sundries.

NOW ON VIEW.

Furnished or Unfurnished Room

TO LET

with

Bathroom & Verandah Attached,

facing south, at

17, Nanking Road

apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, KIUKIANG ROAD

The Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

COUPON No. 9

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER are hereby notified that the above Coupon, representing the Final Dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, less Income Tax at 2s. 8d. in the £, will be payable on and after the 5th April, 1916, and may be negotiated at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms, which may be had on application at the above-mentioned Bank, and must be left two clear days previous to payment, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, on and after Wednesday, the 5th April, 1916.

9314

KIANGWAN RACES

27th Gymkhana Meeting

22nd and 24th April, 1916

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

THE GYMKHANA DERBY: This Race comes off some time in June, 1916, and the exact date will be announced later. Entry closes on the 8th April, 1916, at the Club House.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

9292

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 PILSENER ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

NOTICE

Captain H. E. MORTON has been appointed Managing Director of this Company.

J. Hervey Longhurst

Secretary

9223

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

THE Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, To-day, the 6th April, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the accounts to the 31st December, 1915, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 31st March, 1916, to the 6th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. S. JACKSON,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1916.

9097

FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-known maker BROCH. Mellow tone, excellent for concert work.

Apply to

E. STA. MARIA,

1st Violin, Astor House Hotel Orchestra.

9282

The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916.

9171

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

LBA Willard STORAGE BATTERY LBA

No Trick At All

Keeping a storage battery up to par is just a matter of knowing how. Better come in and let us give you some free pointers.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

ZUNG LEE & SONS

(W. Z. Zee & Sons—Est. 1895)

Hardware, Metals, and Sundries Merchants Manufacturers' Agents

New and Large Stocks of

BOILER ZINC PLATES

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. | **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.) | Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

The 9 Days Wonder!

HILL's Summer BAZAAR

offers you for a few days longer the **opportunity** to purchase **New Goods** at **Old Prices**, which means a saving to you of

20% to 60%

Don't delay! Don't Hesitate!

AT 8 NANKING ROAD. Until the 15th APRIL

TSINGTAO

Summer Season, 1916.

For nicely furnished houses, flats and rooms please apply as soon as possible, stating particulars as to number of rooms and accommodation wanted, to

ZIJLSTRA AND COMPANY,

TSINGTAO.

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette.** Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
   (a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
   (b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
   (c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.
4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of $1,000 bonds or $10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING MEETING, 1916.

THE entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1916.

Members leaving Entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled *"Entries for the Shanghai Races."*

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

9301

The Oriental Press

55-56 Avenue Edward VII, take pleasure in announcing the engagement, from April 1st, of Mr. J. L. Cowen, formerly Superintendent of the Methodist Publishing House, as Technical Manager of the Oriental Press.

We venture the hope that, with Mr. Cowen's large experience in the production of good printing at reasonable prices and his wide acquaintance in Shanghai, we can expect an added share of the patronage of the business houses in Shanghai.

We are prepared to undertake any kind of printing, from a label to a book or daily or weekly newspaper.

We have an up to date lithograph plant for the production of calendars, posters, labels, magazine covers, etc.

Stationery printing, steel die cutting and printing, copper plate engraving, designing, etc.

Representative will call on request.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.

9304

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS SALE.

This establishment will shortly be closed, therefore the whole of the stock must be cleared regardless of cost; great reductions will be made, and goods marked at less than auction prices. Come early and get the best; you will not get this opportunity again.

Sale begins on MONDAY, 3rd April, 1916.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

APARTMENTS

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9230

TO LET, close to Garden Bridge, comfortable bedroom with bathroom. Telephone. Rent $30. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

9228

TO LET, without board, a well-furnished room, bathroom (hot and cold water attached), with attendance; every convenience; breakfast if desired. Apply to 9, Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor.

9293-A-6

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by young married couple, well-furnished small house or flat. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

9321-A-8

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Italian lessons. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

9308-A-7

YOUNG LADY would like to teach English to Japanese or Chinese. For particulars, apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

9308-A-11

LEARN ENGLISH by the latest and most successful method, taught by certificated English lady teacher. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

9296-A-9

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY typist seeks position in a mercantile office. Please apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

9307-A-11

GRADUATE AMERICAN Chemist is open for engagement. Analysis of Chinese commercial products a specialty. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

9250-A-7

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, experienced interpreter for lawyer's office. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322-A-8

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply, stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9271-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEUTRAL subject seeks room (eventual boarding) in private family, in Western district. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

9291-A-6

FINANCIAL

WANTED, loan of $250 for six months; willing to pay $300. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

9317-A-8

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

ENGLISH LADY gives lessons in English and conversation; will visit homes if required. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

9313

FOR SALE, thoroughbred fox terrier pups. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

9319-A-8

FOR SALE, Geyser, Tls. 25; in good order, cost Tls. 75. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322

WANTED, good two or four-cylinder American motor-cycle. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

9322-A-8

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced and well-connected, will buy for inland and outport residents at best market prices. 5%. Neutral nationality. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

9305-A-9

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs for hatching; $2 per setting of thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel; Telephone East 301.

9310

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8836

WANTED, motor-cycle, new or second-hand; modern construction and in first-class running order. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

9306-A-6

WANTED to purchase, a second-hand Kodak. Must be in perfect condition. Reply, stating price and details, to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

9299-A-6

WANTED, house-boat for the Easter holidays. State terms and particulars to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

9315-A-7

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

9253-A-7

FOR SALE, one 10 h.p. marine motor in excellent condition, complete with shaft and propellor, tools, spares, etc. For particulars, apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p. stationary motor, complete. For particulars apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

FOR SALE, a few Singer Sewing Machines at reasonable prices. Please call P.474, Nanking Road.

9252-A-9